NO. 24.

Professional and Business Cards.

name under this rule, if they desire to do so.

WILLIAM BOGART. RCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero' A will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of strangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy. and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.

()ffice third door South of Griswold's Hotel.

CLARK & TURLINGTON, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, n, Bacon, Timber, &c.

REFER TO

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. John Pawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do. W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

GEO. ALDERMAN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
CYROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 23d, 1860.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or R. C. JOHNSON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

share of the patronage in above line is respectfully soheited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care. H. L. HOLMES.

AW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building. Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

MOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. ALEX. OLDHAM. STOKLEY & OLDHAM,

EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce.

EKENCH, RHOLEL'S

CITY OF NEW YORK SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY. City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street. (Opposite City Hall.) Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

WALKER MEARES, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner WILMINGTON, N. C.

C. POLVOGT. TPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any ar-icle in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business. Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.

EDWIN A. KEITH,

TOMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

JOHN MCLAURIN SMITH & McLAURIN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

RETER TO JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

THOMAS W. PLAYER, Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD MCPHERSON. COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. E. HALL, CORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Lutterloh's Wharf,

TASPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. Feb. 17th, 1860. 25

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE up Stills at the shortest notice

W. H. McRARY & CO., OMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Ustreet, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lach J. G. Lash, "" " " Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] GEO. W. ROSE,

MAKPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE.
LL PERSONS WHATSOEVER, are hereby forewarned ALL PERSONS WHATSOEVER, are nerepy lorewarded against treepassing upon any of my lands in the counties of New Hanover, Bladen or Duplin, by cutting timber, picking up and carting off lightwood, or any other kind of wood, feeding hogs, ranging stock, hunting for wild hogs with or without dogs, as the full rigor of the law will be enforced against any person or persons trespassing in the a-

orced against any person or persons trespassing in the alorced against any person of position bove or any other ways whatsoever.

ELISHA J. ANDERS.
22.3m

JONES' HOTEL. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as how of the most purposes or pleasure. city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moeerate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage.

AARON GAGE. liberal share of patronage. March 19th, 1860 166-1m-30-1y.

Schools.

FRANKLIN SCIENTIFIC & MILITARY INSTITUTE. (MALE AND FEMALE.)
DUPLIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. THE SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION of this Institu-I tion commences Tuesday, January 15th, 1861, and continues twenty weeks. It is well supplied with Arms, Appa-

ratus, Gymnasium, &c. The Musical and Ornamental Department is under the charge of Miss Nellie F. Cate, as heretofore.

Terms—\$10, \$15 and \$20 per Session. Board \$8 per month, including washing and fuel. Instruction is given in the various Scientific, Classical and Mathematical Branches. No extras except in Ornamental Department.

For catalogues address
CLAUDIUS B. DENSON, Principal,
Mt. Olive P. O., Wayne Co., N. C.
20-8t

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't. TERMS PER SESSION :

in higher English,... in Languages and higher Mathematics Contingent Fee.....
Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER. County Court, December Term, 1860.

Joseph R. Blossom,) Original Attachment.

THIS CAUSE coming on for argument, and being argued, it is ordered by the Court, that a conditional judgment be entered against the Defendant, for the sum of One Hundred and Fight. dred and Eight Dollars: And it appearing to the satisfac-tion of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident: it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Wil-mington, on the second Monday of March, A. D. 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. Jan. 31, 1861-23-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.
County Court, December Term, 1860. O. G. Parsley of Co., Original Attachment.

THIS cause coming on for argument, and being argued, it is ordered by the Court that a conditional judgment be entered against the Detendant for the sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-five 39-100 Dollars. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a nonresident, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publica-tion be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday of March, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt

Teste, Jan. 31, 1861—23-6w SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as the Administrator of the late William B. Sidbury, at the December Term, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make payment, and those persons havwithin the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

AMOS ATKINSON, Adm'r. December 20, 1860. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day

F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)
I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PE at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me

Wanted.

NEGROES. NEGROES WANTED. GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. [July 12, 1860-46-1y* J. A. MCARTHUR.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age suitable for the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

READ! READ!! READ!!! GREAT ATTRACTION. I MMENSE reduction in prices at the great Southern Sky
Light Gallery, immediately over Marks & Neff, and
next door to the Adams' Express Office on Front, below
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. Pictures 50 cents in large cases, warranted as good as any heretofore taken for one dollar. Ladies and Gentlemen are most respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Pictures made in the most improved and highly finished style of the ert. L. D. BLACKBURN, Operator.

WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the community that we have our new, comfortable Jail finished, and are now prepared to take charge of all Negroes sent to our care. We pay as high prices as times will afford. Strict attention paid to Negroes pay to our care for sale, but no advances made, partil times. put in our care for sale, but no advances made until times get better. Always put your Negroes where they will get plenty to eat and good lodgings.

BARDEN & PETERSON. E. PETERSON

A. J. SHEPARD & CO.,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers, and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they invite your attention, feeing confident that their stock is equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market, and consists of the following articles:

DRY GOODS.

Alpaccas, Delaines, Calicoes, Bleeched and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Canton and Weol Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linsey Stripe and Plaids, Negro and Bed Blankets, Bed Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A fine assortment of these articles as ever opened in this

A fine assortment of these articles as ever opened in this market. Prices at a low rate. Men's Calf, Kip and water-proof Boots; Ladies' Gaiters and Morocco, Kid and Leather's and Children's Gaiters and Morocco, Kid and Leather was News, Man's Boys' and Women's

Boots, Farmers' Brogans, Negro Men's, Boys' and Women's Brogans.

HATS AND CAPS.

A variety of Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps,
Negro Wool Hats, by the dozen or single.

GROCERIES.

Negro Wool Hats, by the dozen or single.

Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java; Crushed and Porto Rico Sugars; Common & Syrup Molasses; Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Alspice, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff; Sperm and Adamantine Candles; Candies, Raisins, Alum and Table Salt; Crackers, Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Salphur, Coperas, Cream Tartar. Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Indigo, Camphor, Washing and Toilet Soaps, Powder and Shot, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

HARDWARE.

Pocket and Table Cuttlery, Axes, Hoes, Hatchets, Shovels, Locks, Spades, Forks, Coffee Mills, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Kettles, Sauce Pans, Plow Lines, Bed Gords, Shoe Thread, Sein Twine, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Saws, Trace Chains, Chovels and Tongs, And Irons, Hooks and Hinges, Wooden, Willow and Crockery Ware, Brooms, Matches, Ladies' Baskets and Work Stands, Paint Brushes, Painted Pails, Tubs, Measures, Plates, Bowis, Cups and Sancera, Butter Plates, Preserve do., Goblets, Pickles, Preserve and Brandy Peaches, Plumbs, Currants, Goose Berries, Damsons, Pine Apples, Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Butter Nuts, Walnuts, and many articles too tedious to mention.

They take this opportunity of thanking their customers and friends for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and hope by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. They earnestly desire all cersons to give them a call and examine their stock, both in quality and price, as they feel satisfied that they can pleaseall, even those of the most fastidious taste.

Jackgonville, Onslow Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1860.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL

PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves,

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it we have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never any other medicine FAILED, IN A SIN
TO FEFFOR A SOLUTION COURSE HAS IT INSTANCE, SEVERAL HUNDRED LBS. OF PORK: THREE FINE TO FEFFOR A SOLUTION COURSE WARM TIMES. SYRUP. CURE, when timely know an instance of used. Never did we dissatisfaction by any one who used it. on the Country, an are defigited with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the ayrun is admin.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates It the above Lands do not suit, I will sell, immediately on the W M R R 20 miles from Wilmington, 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good acres of which is under cultivation; over 100

and overcome conof Others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None ganuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York,

Any person wishing

is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Sold in Wilmington N. C., by WALKER MEARES. PAINTS_PAINTS.

DURE WHITE LEAD; "Snow White Zinc; White Gloss Zinc; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, sale and retail, by Druggist & Chemist.

PAINTS' AND OILS. 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. "" dry assorted; Spanish Brown;

5 " Venetian Red; Yellow Ochre: Linseed Oil; Lard Oil; 2 " Best Sperm Oil;

300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sal by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist. wholesale and retail, by Oct. 2-5-tf

Rewards

25 DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 5th instant, my Negro Man DICK, 24 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches migh, quick spoken, and intelligent. Also, Negro woman SUSAN, (his wife,) and boy child, 2 years old. Susan is about 20 years old, very likely, with very white teeth. I will give the above reward to have the Negroes delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get them again.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

\$10 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three month since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quiek, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, as for the delivery to the subscriber.

General Notices.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL. MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.

OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut

street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.

A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicit-MARY S. McCALEB.

HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VA-rious exigencies of his profession, and permanently lo-

Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be prompt-[Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of style of SQUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid. They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advanbes made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. CQLEMAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-part-

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C.

R. M. McINTIRE,

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our no-ice of Co-partnership above. We shall cpen, on or about tice of Co-partnership above. We shall cpen, on or about the lst of October next, at 39 Market Street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Jewelry establishment, an entirely new stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care expressly for this market, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates

for cash and to prompt paying customers.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

McINTIRE & BROWN. R. M. McIntire, for the past five years with Hedrick &

Ryan.
Jno. Brown, late of Kenansville. TO MILL OWNERS.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING. JOHN BARDEN.
JAB. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.

Dec. 12th, 1860.
Further particulars relative to the above wheel, can be learned by application to, or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinsville Post Office, Sampson county, N. U. GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HABT & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROFRIENCES,

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished;

new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders re-

For Sale and to Let.

NEGROES FOR SALE. will and testament of John Underwood, late of Samp son County, deceased, will selleat Public Auction, in the town of Clinton, in said County, on Saturday the 16th day of February next, about 12 or 15 LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of WOMEN, GIRLS and CHILDREN.

HORSES; CATTLE AND HOGS; ONE BUGGY; FARM-ING TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNI-On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and

ound in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is admin- Acres, situated from one to two miles of the W. & M. R. R., the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly lieve to the whole system in the will be almost lieve to the whole system. It will almost instantly lieve to the whole system in the will be almost lieve to the whole system. It will be almost lieve to the whole system in the will be almost lieve to the whole system in the will be almost lieve to the whole system in the will be almost lieve to the whole system. It will be almost lieve to the whole system in the will be almost lieve to the whole system in the will be almost lieve to the whole system in the will be almost lieve to the whole system. It will be almost lieve to the whole system in the will be almost lieve to the whole system in the will be almost lieve to the whole system in the will be almost lieve to the whole sy tine boxes cut last winter, where from ten to fifteen hu GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC cords of pine wood may be sold annually. If desired all of and overcome connot speedily remeters the believe it the CHILDREN BEST AND SUREST half their value. One-third cash will be required; negro REMEDY IN THE TEETHING WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY

AND DIARRHCEA balance, or good endorsed notes with interest, payable in one and two years. Possession will be given of either or both places immediately, if sold before the first of April, child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES compared to the comp some small settlements. I will sell in smaller quantity and have two other tracts I would sell. These Lands are well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton and Potatoes, and

Any inquiry addressed to Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick county, N. C., concerning said lands, will be promptly an-January 10th, 1861.

FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO., Nov. 1, 1860.-10-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation-there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Punkins. &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighanty located a place as any in this country—in a good heighborkood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34 tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles

Their advantages in regard to health, from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this ward will be paid for ner commence in the subscriber.

An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them mmediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860. 27 tf

THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patron-age, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all

operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

JNO. MERCER. where, if necessary.

rious exigencies of his profession, and permanently focated at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge. ferent changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of Shovels, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCHAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to

BOLD R. HOOD, at Clinton, N. C.

Jan 24th 1861.

> THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public that he has rented the brick warehouse of E. P. Ball, Esq., and has it now stored with every variety of PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH CASTINGS, CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, CANAL BARROWS, TURPENTINE AXES, GRINDSTONES, SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES, &c., which we are selling at lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere. HOES, &c., which we are sening actions to the purchased elsewhere.
>
> We are receiving, weekly, large supplies of Ploughs, stamped with the names of the best makers; and our arrangements for procuring them from the manufactories enable us to sell them at prices that will defy competition.
>
> JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market street. Jan. 15, 1861.

It will be seen by the following correspondence that Robt. H. Cowan, Esq., will address the people of Sandy Run district on Saturday, the 9th inst.

SANDY RUN DISTRICT, February 1st, 1861.

SIR: At a meeting of the citizens of Sandy Run, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to invite you to address them on the perilous condition of our country, at a meeting to be held at that place on the 9th inst. Hoping that you will find it convenient to comply,

We remain yours, very respectfully,

GEO. W. POLLOCK,

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS OF THE LAST TERMS.—Notes with approved security, payable six months after date, and bearing interest from date.

JOSEPH B. UNDERWOOD, DAVID D. UNDERWOOD, Executors.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, will get ticket to Byrdsville, on the W. & M. R. R.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF

business entrusted to his hands.

JNO. M. HENDERSON.

B. HOOD having changed his business from a Carriage Factory to a PLOUGH FACTORY, respectfully

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather & Oil Establis

Correspondence,
SANDY RUN DISTRICT, February 1st, 1861.

I will certainly be there, unless detained by circumstances beyond my control.

Yery tast 'i.

Messrs. Geo. W. Pollog; Angele Mark.

Messrs. Geo. W. Pollog; Angele Mark.

An Irishman out West, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green were well facilitate its burning, directed a small. The facilitate its burning, directed a small. The facilitate its burning, directed a small. The facilitate its burning ille; but not ple sain, a hard the facilitate its burning ille; but not ple sain, a hard the component of the object of the change as follows:

In support of the above resolutions, Mr. Fremont explained the object of the change as follows:

While Horse Artillery possessed all the essential elements of Cavalry, as a force for sudden and rapid movements. While it would be equally efficient for purposes of mounted behavior of the equally efficient for purposes of mounted behavior of surior a strict of the contract of the contract of the sit should be, with two or four brass six-pounder guns, little to breath, for he hadn't anything better the was about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as about, so I shall bring it in, died for can't of common as a shall be a shall be can't be a shall bring it in, died for can't of common as a shall be ANTHORNES FOR ANIMATION PROPERTY OF ANTICOMY

Resolved, That it is the right of a free people to Act for themselves, when a partizan minority has it in their power to defeat their will.

No other business appearing, on motion of S. R.

No other business appearing, on motion of S. R. Resolved, 2d, That we respectfully invite our fellow-citizens in every county of the rate to hold in the several precincts of their respective counties, on the 21st day of February next, an election for delegates to a State Convention, to be held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 1st day of March the Artillery Company.

next, to decide as to the position North Carolina shall pur-sue, in, or out, of the present Confederacy. Resolved, 3d, That the Corresponding Secretary and three members be appointed an Executive Committee to carry cut the above resolution.

nouncement, said to be based "upon the best authority," that the Hon. W. A. Graham would not "condescend to accept" a seat in the Cabinet of Lincoln; and if it is inconsis tent with the dignity of a North Carolina statesman to accept office under a Black Republican Administration, it is North Carolina to be subjects of an Administration so tho-

our Legislature, has placed North Carolina in an unenviable position; and that if they still persist, she will not command he respect to which she is entitled in the formation of Confederacy, and may only be permitted to remain with the Northern Confederacy by sufferance.

Resolved, 6th, That in the event of civil war, this partizan minority will be held responsible by a large majority of the inhabitants of North Carolina for the lives of her citi-

Resolved, 7th, That we heartily approve of the course of the legislators who, rising above party, have faithfully con-tended for the honor a d dignity of the State; and that while we have no desire to discriminate, we deem it due to our immediate representatives, to say to them, "well done good and faithful servants."

Resolved, 8th, That every paper in the State be requested to publish these resolutions.

Under the 3d resolution, the Chief appointed A. H. Van-Bokkelen, J. D. Cumming and E. D. Hall on the Executive Committee, when, ou motion, the Chief was added to the Committee. ROB'T. G. RANKIN, Chief. W. P. ELLIOTT, Acting Sec'y.

The citizens of Taylor's Bridge District, Sampson county, convened at their muster ground on the 29th ult., and raised the tallest sort of a secession pole, 854 feet above the ground, bearing for device fifteen stars and a rattle snake, and in-scribed underneath "DON'T TREAD ON ME." The pole was the native royal pine in one sapling, 34 feet in the ground. The flag floated majestically in the breeze. After it was aised, Wm. S. Devane, Esq., was called for and responded o the call; and in a speech of half an hour entertained the udience. He commented on the sluggishness and sleepi-ess of "Old Rip." Them Thomas H. Holmes, Esq., responded to a call in one of his happiest efforts. Duncan J. Devane, Esq., closed by speaking at some length, arguing strongly for secession and a Southern Confederacy; contending that there was no chance for Union and harmony with abolitionists, and that it was our best policy to be separate

The speeches were listened to with marked interest and attention. The writer did not listen sufficiently so as to give even a synopsis. After the speeches, Dr. C. T. Murphy proposed that all present who were for secession should form into line on one side, and those for Union on the other. Secession was unanimous." If there were any Union men they felt so small that they wouldn't show themselves. forward and agreed to form a company.

There is great indignation felt at the course of the Legislature. If they intend only to stay and do nothing only to get pay, they should be instructed to adjourn.
The course of events goes to establish the necessity of forming a Southern Confederacy. We can have no Union with Abolitionism, higher lawism, or irrepressible conflict-

i-m. Let us "come out from among them" and be separate. What has divided some of our churches? Christians who profess to obey the gospel and yet disregard its in-junctions, trample under foot the word of God, as well as the Constitution under which they live and the laws in pursuance thereof,—set themselves up above not only the Constitution and the law, but against the Almighty and His holy decrees Slavery was ordained of God soon after the flood: "Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall be he unto his breth cannot be "overthrown" by weak, feeble and sinful man. Nature has stamped it upon the race, and climate adapted it. "Who hath bewitched you that ye should not obey the truth?" "having begun in the spirit, are ye now made perfect by the flesh?" Let us form a Southern Confederacy under the light of the Gospel of the Son of God,—not under Sewardism. Let the Northern States, if they choose, sue for Union with the Southern Confederacy, when they come to their senses; when they can perceive the truth in its proper light. Let us look to Him from whom all our help cometh. The earth is the Lord's, and they that dwell therein. If we The earth is the Lord's, and they that dwell therein. If we do right the Lord will bless us. Our prospects are bright and grand. "Right is might." May it not be for our good if we act in the fear of God and with proper forbearance, that this division has come upon us? Twenty-five years is some endurance! How much longer shall we wait? Will it take twenty-five more to recant erroneons principles? What is tenth in the credit scheen sharples are religious. is taught in the cradle, schools, churches and political meetings, is hard to change. The Bible and the Constitution in their true teachings should be text-books for Northern schools for a century, and the 11th Commandment, to "Mind their own business," might be profitable. "The Lord reigneth: let the earth rejoice."

Secession is a good doctrine after my judgment, and a Sou hern Confederacy will constitute a glorious Government. So mote it be.

Meeting at Howellsville. Pursuant to notice, a respectable portion of the citizens of Robeson County held a Southern Rights meeting at Howellsville on Saturday, January 26th, 1861. The meeting was organized by calling Alfred Willis, Esq., to the Chair, and John Regan and John P. Mercer were requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to draft resolutions, viz: H. B. Regan, Zac. M. White, John H. Baker, Wm. D. Regan, C. C. Mercer, and Augustus M. White. The Committee retired, and in a short time returned, and through their compromise that surrenders one iota of it.

of the United States of America, by a sectional party whose principles are entirely hostile to the domestic institutions, peace and security of the South, it now becomes necessary for the people who are in favor of Southern rights to adopt prompt and decided measures for their future peace and curity. Therefore, be it Resolved 1st, That we are in favor of immediate and

Resolved 2d, That we are opposed to any Compromise

our sacred honors for North Carolina and the rights of the Resolved 4th, That we are in favor of our Legislature twenty three free negroes left that vicinity by yesterday calling a Convention immediately.

Resolved 5th, That if the Legislature fails to act soon, the people should act for them.

morning's train, who were to be joined by as many more at Rocky Mount; destination, Ohio. The riddance is a good one, and we hope that others of the same class will follow people should act for them.

Resolved 6th, That we approve of the course of our no-

ble, brave and prudent sister, South Carolina.

Resolved 7th, That we approve of the course of our worthy Governor, John W. Ellis, and our Representative, Hon.

Warren Winslow.

After reading the resolutions, H. B. Regan, Eq., made a few very pointed and cheering remarks, which met the approbation of the whole audience.

few very pointed and cheering remarks, which met the approbation of the whole audience.

The resolutions were then taken up and read separately, and adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the Wilmington Journal and North Carolinian for publication, with a request that the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Herald copy.

ALFRED WILLIS, Charman.

JOHN REGAN,
JOHN P. MEBCER,
Secretaries.

adopted:

On motion of Mr. Fremont,

Resolved, That we do now change the original plan
of organization, and form ourselves into a Troop of "Horse
Artillery," to be armed and equipped as such at the expense
of the State.

were appointed to invite the members of the Artillery

the Artillery Company. J. A. BAKER, Chairman. JNO. D. BARRY, Secretary.

The steamer Quaker City from Havana on the 25th inst., has arrived at New York. Messrs. Stetmer & Co., at Havana, had failed. Liabilities \$2,500,000. Great frauds had been perpetrated on sugar warehouses by means of false warehouse certificates deposited with house certificates deposited with Mesers. Stetmer & Co., and the Bank of Havana. The steamer Crusador arrived on qually inconsistent with the dignity of the free people of orth Carolina to be subjects of an Administration so thoughly hostile to their rights and interests.

Administration, it is and the Bank of Havada. The Steamer of the Steam coughly hostile to their rights and interests.

Mohawk was at Tortugas assisting the military officers there. The fort at Key West was reported as secure against there. an attack. It was rumored that a force from New Orleans had chartered a steamer for the purpose of getting pos-

session of the forts there. Many people were in consequence leaving Key West, particularly natives of the Bahamas. The citizens of Gloucester, Mass., were astonished a few mornings since, by seeing a Palmetto flag flying over Fort Deflance. The revenue cutter in the harbor sent a boat's crew ashore and cut it down. It is said that there are 30,-000 bbls. of mackerel at Gloucester waiting sale in southern

Capt. Saml. C. Reid died at New York on the 28th inst .-

He was the hero of the Brig Gen. Armstrong, and served in the war of 1812. The Washington special telegraphic correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 29th inst., says that the Government has received nothing definite from Pensa-Senator Mallory, however, has telegraphed here that Fort Pickens will be taken if the Brooklyn enters the harbor

lyn to enter Pensacola, and sent orders to Major Chase, Commander of the Florida troops, to that effect, which he will deliver when she heaves in sight. This will, it is presumed, prevent a collision.

Mr. King, of New York, has introduced into the Senate a bill to enable the President to receive volunteers, to aid in preserving the peace of the country. It is substantially the same as the bill inlroduced by Mr. Reynolds in the House. It is a Republican measure, and means coercion. surrender of Fort Sumter. He will probably do so when he receives the official resolutions of the South Carolina Legis lature.

The President has countermanded the order for the Brook-

failed. Liabilities stated at \$780,000. The United States revenue cutter Lewis Cass, at New Or. leans, has received orders to proceed to New York, but from the Northern States, to whom we have been paying Captain Breshwood has refused to take her out of the river. A private dispatch from Philadelphia, says that Mr. W. J. J. Jones, late editor of the New Orleans True Delta, and Secretary of the Douglas National Executive Committee, and Lieut. Wilson, of the Navy, fought a duel near Wilmington, Del., on the 29th inst. The difficulty between these gentlemen

Pierce & Brothers, dry goods dealers in Boston, have

scheme for the invasion of the South with an army of 200,-000 men, half to come through Georgia, and half to descend through Tennesse, the two bodies to converge at Pensaco a, says:

We devoutly trust that these 200,000 will start for the

North Carolina, they use herring for

South. In portions of North Carolina, they use herring for manuring the poorer fields; the Wide-Awakes must be near-The working-men's committe, appointed at the late mass meeting in Philadelphia, started for Washington on the 29th

inst. to present to Congress their resolutions in favor of Mr. Crittenden's proposition. The Senate tariff committee have decided that steel in bars of all shapes, invoiced or appraised at seven cents or less per pound, shall pay one and half cents per pound duty —those invoiced at above seven and not exceeding eleven, two cents per pound, and all other steel not otherwise provided for twenty per cent. ad valorem. Iron stands as in Mr. Morrill's bill, except in-rearranegement of schedules.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee have called a State convention on the 21st of February. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the confederation is dissolved, and that it must be re-constructed on democratic principles. The call for the convention denounces the republicans, but expresses no condemnation of the seceding States. Only thirty-three members of the committee were present.

A large meeting of the citizens of Detroit, Michigan, was held at the City Hall of that place on the 28th ult., under the call of the mayor. The meeting was addressed by

prominent democratic and republican speakers. Resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of territories south of 36 degrees 30 minutes as States, with or without slavery; all north of that line free. Also, an amendment to the fugitive slave law to prevent kidnapping, the repeal of all personal liberty laws, the prevention of interference by Congress with slavery in the slave States, dockyards and interslave trade; non-interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia, except with the consent of the people of Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and the perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.— Three delegations were appointed to proceed to Lansing and urge the Legislature to repeal the personal liberty law. The Springfield Journal, (Old Abe's organ,) of the 29th ult., authoritatively contradicts a Washington dispatch to the press, stating that Mr. Lincoln had written to his con-gressional friends recommending conciliatory measures. It says the country may rest assured that in Abraham Lincoln they have a republican President, one who will give them a republican administration. Mr. Lincoln is not committed to the border State compromise, nor to any other. He stands immovably on the Chicago platform, and he will neither acquiesce in, nor counsel his friends to acquiesce in, any compromise that surrenders one jota of it.

Hallax Sounty, N. C., on their way to Omo. The gentleman who is conducting them thither assured us that, in a pecuniary point of view, some of the company were well to do. We hope much from this emigration—it may serve to found a new and purer morality in that hogish State.—I et them be impressed with a just conception of their awful responsibility and enter that benighted land full of missionary energy, converting the heathen at every point." The Toronto Leader of the 29th ult., again asserts and guarantees the correctness of its former announcement in regard to the policy of the British government in reference

The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript of the 30th ult., says :

"Sixty-four free negroes reached here last night from Halifax county. N. C., on their way to Ohio. The gentle-

The Tarboro Mercury of the 30th ult., says that about

The steamer Bohemian, at Portland, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., reports that the steamers Anglo Saxon and Fulton had arrived out. It was expected at Paris that a de-cree would soon appear declaring that if Piedmont makes war Austria need expect no assistance from France. Great nilitary preparations are in progress in France. Spain has ssued instructions to her vessels of war at Gaeta to keep a resumed on the 20th.

The London Times deprecates the secession movement in America, and says: "Should the Southern confederation become the real United States, as far as present and prospective territory is concerned, it is doubtful whether the connection between New York and New England on the one hand, and Illinois and New England on the other hand, would be a present and severation from the South."

A portion of the citizens assembled at the Court House last evening (the 30th) for the purpose of organizing into a Cavalry Company.

On motion of B. H. Cowan, Esq., J. A. Baker was called to the Chair, and John D. Barry requested to act as Secretary. The following Resolutions were then adopted:

M. Fremont,

The steamer DeSoto at New Orleans from Havana with the select common proposing that vessels from a lower proposing that vessels from a lower within the scope of its provisions, shall, with its cargo, be liable to seizure and condemnation and in the same view of applying its restrictions only to foreign commerce, on which revenue is, by law collected. All vessels lawfully engaged in the coastwise trade are exempted. It further provides, that when it is impracticable to collect the revenue, the President shall, by proclamation, specify the port in which the obstruction exists.

The steamer DeSoto at New Orleans from Havana with exemption of the common provides and the common provides are common provided. The new crop are common provided in the coastwise trade are exempted. It further provides, that when it is impracticable to collect the revenue, the President shall, by proclamation, specify the port in which the obstruction exists. could long survive a total separation from the South.'

The steamer DeSoto at New Orleans from Havana with advices to the 27th ult., reports Sugar dull. The new crop was coming in. Money was tight and exchange nominal.

charged 371 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted. For the Journal.

At a meeting of the Cape Fear Minute Men, held in Wilmington, on the 31st day of January, 1861, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, the Legislature of North Corolina has now been in session for upwards of two months, and appears to be as indifferent to the common danger threatening the South, as they are to the voice of the people, so fully expressed in the numerous meetings of citizens held in every part of the Commonwealth; and whereas, in the late passage of a bill calling a Convention, they have so arranged its details and prolonged the action of that body, as to compel the people of North Carolina to submit to the degradation of being governed by an oppressive and sectional majority: Be it therefore

Been dead. That it is the right of a free propole to the common of the proposition of the people of North Carolina to submit to the degradation of being governed by an oppressive and sectional majority: Be it therefore

The Convention Bill. Defective as is the Convention Bill passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, it is possibly the only, or at any rate the best, bill which could have been passed under existing circumstances. It is the law. It is so understood. Let all the friends of Convention. then, rally upon it. By so rallying, they may be able to secure that concert of action indispensable to success.

The first section of the bill enacts that, upon the pasof said act, the Governor is to issue his proclamation, commanding the Sheriffs of the respective counties throughout the State to open polls on the 28th inst., for the election of delegates, and for taking the vote upon the question of "Convention" or "No Convention." We did not receive any papers from Raleigh yesterday, and therefore do not know what may be found in them when received, but as yet we have seen no proclamation from the Governor, but presume that it will soon make its appearance, if not sent to each Sheriff individually. an unusual proceedure, we think.

We have seen various suggestions looking to the election of delegates and the assembling of a convention at some earlier time than that contemplated in the bill of both houses; also at a different place. We respect the motives of the gentlemen making these suggestions, but fear that any attempt to carry them out practically must result in confusion and be productive of injury to the cause which their authors have at heart. It may contribute to produce such results by distracting the attention of the friends of States rights, and may also be seized upon and made a handle of by their opponents, who will endeavor to misrepresent them as "lawless men," (see Secretary Holt,) or as "precipitators," as any slangwhanger can easily do, having got his cue from head quarters.

No, let us give our opponents no advantage by any divisions among ourselves; let us give them no opportunity to misrepresent us as "precipitators," or as "lawless men:" let us do nothing that might have a tendency to drive off the most law-abiding conservative With our rights and our equality as our motto, let us go for these where they can be secured; not going for secession for the sake of secession, but accepting it, if it must come, as a means to secure those rights which we feel to be no longer safe in the Union; and without further guarantees than we now have, our rights are not safe in the Upion. There are no circumstances now within the range of probability from which we can draw any hope that a satisfactory settlement can be arrived at, or that sufficient guarantees will be given upon which the South can repose in security. It is the want of these guarantees-not the love of secession-that operates upon the public mind most strongly.

Without organization there can be no efficient action. The secession feeling in this State has been a spontaneous impulse. The opposition to any action has been a labored and concerted effort, guided by wiley politicians, although concientiously participated in and pushed forward by many sincere men. Between now and the day of election all sorts of expedients will probably be resorted to. Pamphlets will be scattered broadcast, orators will harangue and bush-whackers "norate" in fence-corners and other places, how the awful secesfor history and scarcely admissable as evidence.

Now, we want a fair showing and a respectful hearly rallied, in preference to "Secession," because the border Commonwealths are invited to:! maintainance of the rights and the equality of the States is the end, to the accomplishment of which "secession" is only regarded as one of the means. | . Circulate practical documents showing, first-Our danger in the Union without satisfactory guarantees; 2d-What alone can be regarded as satisfactory guarantees; 3d—'I'he common interest which all citizens of the South have in demanding such guarantees; and, 4th-The true position we would occupy in a Southern Confederacy in the event-(and we think it a probable event)-of our safety requiring us to join such Confederacy. There would,

that these should be good, and true, and reliable men.-They ought to be strong men—the strongest before the people and as members of a Convention. Good, true, reliable and strong men are wanted, without regard to cliques, localities or former designations. How are they to be brought out? We put this question to the people of this and other counties, and should be glad to receive and publish any well considered plans, or any suggestions which might lead to such at once.

IRREVOCABLE .- Mr. Cobb, on taking the chair of the Southern Confederative Convention, at Montgomery, made a brief speech in which he said, among other things, that "it is now a fixed and irrevocable fact, that the separation [of the seceding States from the Union] is perfect, complete and perpetual." An invius and our cause, a cordial invitation to unite with us political and commercial relations."

this speech, is the irrevocability of the action of the se- on the foundation of Lincolnism. ceding States, and of those other States whose place have watched and waited, all their real influence has slided away, and they are left a mere "rump" in the the arrangement. No arrangement could now compensate the remaining slave States, or make endurable their position of total weakness as the fag-end of an antinow meeting in Washington?

yond those brought by telegraph, as such would be unintelligible here. The general complexion of the returns sion under the circumstances. is favorable to the election of "Union" delegates, but cause they wish to await the result of the Peace Con- seize the Capital at an early day. gress, now assembling at the instance of Virginia, but ly beaten, although two out of the three delegates cho- an early attack is regarded as inevitable. sen were classed as Unionists. The course of Virginia will be determined by circumstances yet to happen, but of whose course there is little doubt.

the selection of candidates to the State Convention.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.—We find in the Charleston postpone, for a time, the delivery of the letter with sion. which he is charged to the President of the United States, which he agrees to do upon the condition that until he can hear from his government no reinforcements shall be sent to Sumter, pledging himself that, in the mean time, no attack shall be made upon that fort .-Then follows the letter of these Senators to the President, then the reply of Col. Hayne, with his message to the future relations of that State towards the old Union, his government and the reply of the South Carolina or the new Southern Confederacy. State Department.

The first part being the correspondence between Mathe surrender of the Fort, and the reply of Maj. Anderson, stating his want of power to comply, is dated the 11th January, as is also the letter of Governor Pickens posing to account for the property in any future settlement between the United States and the State of South letter from the seceding Senators is dated Washington City, January 15th, and urges their community of in- a new nationality or confederacy, which, if once fully terests, of destiny and of position, as a reason why they formed, can never again be merged into that which at every effort should be made to reinforce it.

force Sumter, and upon their judgment he postpones the of the Convention. delivery of his letter to the President. On the 24th. he replies to the said Senators, having the day before ply of the State Government is lengthy, and bears down these Commissioners are purely advisory, and the result ter of the Senators.

to ask if the President is to be understood as asserting treme South will not be there. California and Oregon stating that the assertion of such right, with the attempt of the New England States has refused to send dele- These things shew the real state of affairs there. to exercise it, would be regarded by South Carolina as gates. It is understood that the delegates from New an act of war. If the President refuses to deliver the York to the Peace Congress will do nothing to promote Fort, then Col. Hayne is to communicate that fact im- a practical adjustment. There is therefore but little mediately. If the President is not prepared to give an to be hoped or expected from this Congress. immediate answer, then he is to be informed that his | The historical prestige, high character, great resources answer can be transmitted within a reasonable time to and unrivalled geographical position of Virginia give to sionists intend to ruin the country and be the death of structed to wait for it. Evidently, from the tone of this felt with peculiar force at the present time, owing to her doubt be drawn, all of which may be a fine exercise for part of the correspondence, an attack upon Fort Sum- situation as the leading border State, extending from the imagination, but hardly valuable as reliable materials ter may be expected to follow shortly after the final refusal of the President to surrender it

A FORETASTE OF LINCOLNISM —We copy the following for all. We need not suggest to the gentlemen of ing a ticle from the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch. a paper the "Union" party what they should do-that is their which, with decided ability, has always displayed a highbusiness, and will, no doubt, be attended to; but to ly conservative disposition, and maintained, until recentthose with whom we have been acting we would say- ly, a strictly Union tone. It, however, like many other Get out your best men at the earliest possible moment. conservative and conscientious papers and politicians. Talk plain talk to the people, stating the case just as it has opened its eyes to the machinations of the Free stands, and showing the groundlessness of the charges | Soilers. It realizes the nature of the entertainment to made against the States' Rights party. | We use this which the South is to be invited. It says truly, that term "States' Rights" to designate our party under | "the cotton States have not escaped a minute too soon whatsoever name its present members may have former- from the evil to come." And this is the banquet that

A BILL OF ABOMINATIONS .- The new Tariff bill which is designed to impose an enormous tax upon the people who still remain under the control of the General Government. The New York Journal of Commerce condemns, with indignant emphasis, this despotic attempt to levy the heaviest weight of taxation heretofore known in the history of the country. The present rates of duty range from 4 to 30 per cent; the new rates, including the specific charges, will range from 5 to 150 per cent, a large number of articles, if imported at all, being included in scheules that will be chargd from 30 to 95 per cent. Thus, a piece of printed calico, 4 inches wide, costing abroad 4s. 91. stering per piece of yards, would pay, under the present tariff, 24 per cent; ider the proposed tariff 47 per cent; thus nearly doubling ty requiring us to join such Confederacy. There would, of course, be many collateral subjects which would, however, range themselves under these heads.

Now as to the candidates. First: We need not say that these should be good, and true, and reliable men.—

There would, the tax. A cheap prioted lawn, such as is now worn by poor girls for summer dresses, costing 2d, sterling per yard, at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 24 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 25 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 25 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 25 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 25 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 25 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 25 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 25 per cent.; under the proposed tariff it worns at present pays 25 per cent.; und rate. Linen goods are to be raised from 15 per cent. to 25 a 30, thus nearly or quite doubling the tax. Blankets, the poor man's comfort, now pay 15 per cent. only on the value; under the new tariff, unless it is greatly altered, they will pay in some cases as high as 95 per cent, or over six times the present rate. All woolen carpets, row taxed 24 per cent., are to pay in the new bill 25 to 50 cts. per square yard. Silks now pay 19 per cent.; the proposed tariff raises them to 20 a 25 a 30 per cent. Iron and all the products of iron are changed to such rates as will impose an enormous iron are changed to such rates as will impose an enormous additional tax upon every mechanic or farmer who drives a nail, or buys a horse shoe. The minutest articles of this description are sought out and levied upon with a special or separate duty. All books printed in the English language, (unless more than 30 years old,) are to be assessed 15 cents per pound, thus taxing literature by weight. Buttons, gloves, stockings, caps, clothing, &c., are all advanced to 30 per cent., unless provided for at a still higher rate by some special malice. The free list is greatly reduced, and all the schedules of articles imported are by some degree. some special malice. The free list is greatly reduced, and all the schedules of articles imported are, by some device or other, made to suffer a large increase of taxation.

The Cotton States have not escaped a minute too soon from the evil to come. And this is the banquet that Border Commonwealths are invited to!

The Dispatch properly calls attention to this affair .tation is to be extended "to our late sister States, who It would not be simply the slave property of the South are identified in interest, feeling and institution with that would be jeopardized, under the dominance of the in a common destiny. We are desirous, at the same be all her interests and all her rights that would be made a passing reference to the extent of the decrease." time, to maintain with all our late confederates, friendly subsidiary to the interest or caprice of her masters—the Black Republicans. This Morrill Tariff Bill is a slight The only important consideration brought forward by foretaste—a specimen brick of the edifice to be reared

We learn that on Saturday last, Corner R. will shortly be with them. While the border States Jones with a jury summoned for the purpose, held an inquest over the body of James Edward Dickson, the boy found shot on Friday morning, as already stated in this council chamber of their foes. This may be pleasant to paper, and who died at ten o'clock on Saturday foresome, and others may think it shows states manship. We noon. The verdict of the jury was that he came to can't enjoy the pleasure nor appreciate the wisdom of his death from the effects of a wound inflicted by a

Thomas Bishop who is a boy about twelve years of age, was committed to jail to await his trial at slavery Confederacy. What is the use of the Conference the next term of the Superior Court. The evidence before the Coroner seems to reveal a darker aspect of THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We give no details be- this affair than we could have thought possible, considering the age of the parties. We forbear further allu-

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, was examined on Satby this we must not understand that the delegates so urday before the House special committee of five and elected are in favor of Union under any and all circum- affirmed, that from knowledge in his possession he was stances. They are opposed to immediate secession be- certain that there has been a plot of the Secessionists to

Col. Hayne, by directions from South Carolin failing that mediation and the effort to obtain fair terms, poses that that State should purchase the forts within there will be few who will not be ready to cast in their her borders. To this it is certain the President will not lot with their Southern sisters. Mr. Botts, the only accede. Until the final answer of the President is made unconditional Unionist who ran in Richmond, was bad- known, no attack will be made on Fort Sumter, although

NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.—Horace Greely and Mr. Ewarts, were candidates for the Senatorship from New York. It will be seen that neither have been The citizens of Wayne county will hold a Con- chosen, but in their stead Mr. Ira Harriss. Who he is, vention next Saturday, the 9th inst., at Goldsboro', for we don't know. How Bennett will triumph over " Massa Greely!"

" UNITED STATES SOUTH."-The letter from Wash Mercury, of the 4th., all the official correspondence be- ington City, which we publish over the above signature tween Major Anderson and Governor Pickens, of S. C.; will be found well worthy of perusal, as conveying the also, between Gov. Pickens and the President; also, the impressions of an intelligent observer at the Pederal instructions given to Hon. J. W. Hayne, Envoy of S. Capital; one whose facilities for observation we know C., to Washington, with the letter of the Senators from to be excellent, and whose prejudices, if he had any when to Republicanism, without exception, and as a defence other seceding States to Mr. Hayne, requesting him to be went there, were not in favor of the policy of seces-

Monday, February 4th, 1861.

This day is, in all probability, destined to a his torical commemoration, as being signalized by the meeting of two important representative bodies, as well as by the holding of an election for delegates in Virginia to a State Convention, upon whose action will depend

To-day a Convention of representatives from the six seceding States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisijor Anderson and Governor Pickens, in regard to the ana, Mississippi and South Carolina, will organize at Star of the West, has already been published. The se- the Capital of the State of Alabama, for the purpose of cond part being the demand made by Gov. Pickens for forming a Confederacy and a provisional Government. The importance of this movement can hardly be overestimated, and the rapid rate at which things have moved, can best be understood by turning back for a very to the President making the demand for the fort, pro- few years, when such an occurrence would have been regarded a thing hardly within the range of probability, and the very suggestion on a par with Macaulay's pic-Carolina. The instructions from the State department ture of some future New Zealander, sitting on a broken simply enlarge upon and enforce these demands. The arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. It is in fact the first step towards the formation of

urge upon the envoy from South Carolina to postpone the beginning of last November stood united and unhis action so as to allow time for consultation. He does broken. We do not mean to refer now to the events so, if he can have a pledge that in the meantime the po- which have preceded this last stage in the progress of is looked upon by the politicians as simply ridiculoussition of things as regards the fort would not be changed. affairs. We allude simply to the significance of the oc-The Senators, through Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Mallory and currence and its portentous aspects. North Carolina Slidell, transmit the correspondence between them and has sent Commissioners to Montgomery, but for what North, or rather with the Republican party. There Mr. Hayne, to the President, asking that he will take in- end or with what object, we might find some difficulty is one hope, and a remote one, of re-construction, and to consideration the substance of the said correspondence. in deciding. That these Commissioners will be treated The reply comes through Mr. Holt, who gives no pledge | with all due respect we have no doubt, but being investthat he will not attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter. The ed with no powers, they can exercise none, and can take only remark is, that it is not at present deemed necessa- no part in the proceedings except on sufferance. The sibility of strengthening the hands of the incoming Adry to reinforce Fort Sumter, but if deemed necessary, gentlemen sent may be able, as prominent citizens of ministration? Every hour she hesitates, gives that North Carolina to talk and consult in a private and The Senators to whom this is addressed do not regard unofficial manner with citizens of the seceding States, reconstruction. t as satisfactory, but tell Mr. Hayne that they feel cer- but without the power to do or say anything that could tain that at present no attempt will be made to rein- officially pledge their State, or tangibly affect the action

The Commissioners to Washington City win to day meet other Commissioners from other States in consulforwarded the correspondence to Charleston. The re tation over the affairs of the country. The powers of of opinion heavily upon the tone of Mr. Holt's answer to the let- of their labors can amount to nothing more than suggestions, backed, it is true, by the moral weight of the Col. Hayne is instructed to deliver his letter convey- position and character of the gentlemen then and there ing the demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter; also, assembled. The meeting cannot be a full one. The exthe right of sending reinforcements to Fort Sumter, cannot be there, Massachusetts and perhaps some other

the Atlantic to the Ohio, and belonging alike to the East and to the West. Upon her course much will depend. and the events of to-day will have a great deal to followed, do with deciding that course. First—the character and opinions of the persons chosen as delegates to her convention. Every foot of ground will be warmly controlled the character and opinions. Every foot of ground will be warmly controlled the character and opinions of the persons chosen as delegates to her convention. Every foot of ground will be warmly controlled the character and opinions of the persons chosen as delegates to her convention. Every foot of ground will be warmly controlled the character and opinions of the persons chosen as delegates to her convention. convention. Every foot of ground will be warmly contested. Second: - The action of the Peace Congress which meets to-day at Washington will not be without effect upon the Virginia convention which meets in Richmond on the 14th or 15th. The chances of any adjustment will be pretty well ascertained before the Virginia convention meets, or at any rate before it adjourns :- Third, the Montgomery convention which meets to-day will be closely watched by Virginia, especially with reference to the African Slave trade. Any movement towards re-opening that trade would tend greatly to alienate Virginia, as would also absolute free trade and direct taxation.

The action of Virginia then will probably depend very much upon circumstances, as will that of North Carolina. For our own part we really see nothing whatever in the aspect of affairs from which we can deduce the hope of a settlement from those having the power to offer and make such settlement as can alone be satisfactory-such settlement as will enable the North and the South to get along as friends upon the basis of perfect equality. No other settlement would be worth

To-day the people of Virginia will also take a vote on the question of "referring" or "against referring" the action of her convention to the people. Therefore it is that the developments of the next four weeks will have so much to do with the action of that and other States.

The New York World denies the authenticity of the correspondence between J. A. Spencer, of Wheeling, Virginia, and Mr. Lincoln, which was published last week in the Charleston Mercury, and which we copied into the Journal without endorsation, giving it

The World gives no authority for its contradiction, but bases its assertion upon internal evidence, we sup-

The income of the South Carolina Railroad for the year 1860, shows a falling off of \$97,000 as compared with that for 1859," attributable to causes so well Republican majority controlling the North. It would known as to render it unnecessary to make other than North-

> Correspondence. WILMIGTON, N. C., 30th January, 1861.
> Gents:—The undersigned, a Committee on behalf of the Cape Fear Minute Men, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a States Rights Meeting to be held in Wiln, are desirous that you will favor the proposed Meet-

mington, are desirous that you will like the sincerely hope it will be in your power to return a favorable response to our request, and would suggest Wednesday, the 6th Febr'y, as a suitable day. Should this time not suit your convenience, we shall be pleased for you to select one; our only object being to have sufficient time to give notice to our Southern Rights friends and others, resident in this and adjoining counties.

We are, Gentlemen, yours truly,

RUBT. G. RANKIN,

S. R. BUNTING,

Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1st, 1861.

Dans Sin :- You will see that your rep Me. Winslow, has been making a speech. It is highly spoken of here as embodying the views of the opp of the minority of the Committee of thirty-three; and their ultimatum of the least that can be accepted as the basis of settlement. You will see by the extract from the Tribune which I enclose, that it has created some sensation. The Tribune says :-

"Mr. Winslow of North Carolina, who has been regarded as a conservative man until this session, took extreme ground and demanded as impossible terms as he did in the Committee. If North Carolina endorses his sentiments, her secession may be expected."

Mr. Winslow certainly has been looked upon, as the

Tribune says, as conservative, and now that his views, with those of other conservatives, are clearly and fully express d. the Northern and Eastern Republican mem bers are beginning to think seriously. This change I can assure you is manifest to me. I see all and talk to all of all colors and conditions of politicians in order to judge for myself. There is little prospect of the settlement of our pre-

sent embarrassments on any other basis than a final and

full settlement approximate and remote of the slavery

question-a recognition by the Constitution of property in slaves; protection in all present and future territory South of thirty-six thirty, and the right of transit. All hands agree upon one point :- We have arrived at that pass when we must settle our quarrels, if we can settle them at all, so that we can in future be friends on the common basis of equal rights. Better, say they, that we should finally separate, than be only quasi friends. Here I am only a looker-on, with a sincere desire for truth. I use my own observation for its attainment, and try the opinions of others by that analysis. The idea which has been started, that the Border States will form a Central Confederacy, is believed by few here, and some say, obviously impossible. They (the Border States) are understood to be identical in interest, and their action will have weighty consideration with the that is the union of the South-the whole South. A provisional Southern Confederacy is now a fixed fact; with the present administration non-coercion is also fixed and certain. Will North Carolina take the respon-

Many who are so trammelled by antecedents as to hink that it will be the only method of saving a portion of their party, for the Southern States to form or adopt the old Constitution, with suitable amendments, and for

of the South is reace, with the only ultimate hope of

Mr. Winslow would reply to him on the first favorable opportunity.

see in one of the papers, that a proposal was made the Massachusetts Legislature to endorse the paper of the United States, which was rejected. A circular is also distributed, proposing the introduction of coolie labor into Central America, for the culture of Cotton .-

Yours truly.

UNITED STATES SOUTH.

Public Meeting in Piney Woods District.

Messrs. Epirons:—In pursuance to a previous call, the citizens of Piney Woods District met at the election preinct of said District on the 2d of February, 1861. meeting was organized by calling Samuel B. Rivenbark to the Chair, and requesting Daniel P. Bland and S. S. Averitt to act as Secretaries.

a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. During the absence of the Committee, Mr. address, advocating immediate secession. Mr. Geo. Ward followed, taking the same ground. Dr. Wm. H. Moore then

MHEREAS, In the course of human events and the history of nations, there are times which test the capability of the Marriott. people for relf government: and whereas, the increasing ide of fanaticism at the North, and the elevation of a strictly sectional candidate to the Chief Magistracy of these nited States, upon principles at war with the institutions Therefore,

Resolved. 1st. That we are opposed to coercion, and will

Resolved, 1st. That we are opposed to coercion, and win resist, to the utmost of our power, all attempts by the Federal troops to coerce any of the seceding States.

Resolved, 2d. That we highly approve of the course of our present member of Congress, the Hon. Warren Winslow, and admire him for his noble attempts to quell the resent excitement, and for his bold and uncompromising

Resolved 3d. That we believe that the passage of the crittenden Resolutions would be too great a concession on uch a compromise

Resolved, 4th. That we believe our cause to be just, and

tates is a religious institution, designed by the Fuler of na tions for the moral and regigious well-being of the African race, and that we feel it our duty to defend it and maintain have them in the capacity of our State sovereignty.

Resolved, 5th. That we feel grateful to many of our Northern friends, who have boldly defended our right against a large msjor.ty, and that we highly appreciate the noble spirit and patriotic valor of Gen. Jos. Lane and many othrs, and that we will ever cherish their memory as brethren. Resolved, 6th. That we disapprove of the course pursued by many members of the present Legislature, in opposing a Convention of the people, but highly approve of the course of our members from New Hanover, in advocating it, and that we are unwilling that the assembling of said Convention said Convention should assemble before the 4th of March.

Resolved, 7th. That we approve of the bill for arming the State, but believe that the appropriation made is entirely too small to supply the demands of the State

The chairman of the committee when offering the above resolutions made a few remarks on the 4th Resolution, taking the ground that we have no hope of maintaining our rights in the present Union. Mr. S. S. Averitt being called on responded in a brief speech, confining himself chiefly to the present crisis and advocating immediate secession, and opposing Crittenden's Compromise. Mr. D. P. Bland followed in a brief but comprehensive speech, referring to Northern aggression and advocating secession as the only safe ground for North Carolina. Mr. David I. Moore was called on and made a few remarks, and said he would leave called on and made a few remarks, and said he would leave the subject for older heads to discuss, but was in favor of

Stephen H. Averitt, Esq., followed in a short address, refering briefly to the agitation of the slavery question for the last 20 years, and to the principles which elevated Lincoln as being at war with the Constitution of the Union and the institutions of the South; said that he was one uncompromising secessionist—did not ask any concessions from the North—was afraid that the South would be deluded by some false concession of the North—to submit to the yoke more oppressive than the tyranny of King George, and called upon the citizens of Moore's Creek to honor the blood their forefather's shed at the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in defense of liberty.

copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Journal for publication, and all political papers in this Congressional District be requested to copy the same, irrespective of party, and that a copy be forwarded to our members in the Legislature. Also, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the able manner in which they have performed their duties.

live over six months by themselves; besides, it is not table to suppose that a town of twelve or thirteen and inhabit sats can maintain, after this momentous ment is over—(it is to be hoped that it will prove only itary)—six military companies, when, hitherto, it has by supported ton.

comentary)—six military companies, when, hitherto, it has comentary)—six military companies, when, hitherto, it has carcely supported two.

Military organizations, gotten up under the spur of an exitement, have a tendency to injure those already on a firm MILITAIRE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FEB'Y 6th, 1861. GENTLEMEN: Will you allow me, through your paper, to correct a slight mistake which appeared in a communication in yesterday's Journal, over the signature of "Militaire"? In speaking of the different military organization in town, your correspondent says, "Would it not be bette to merge the last two organized, the 'Carolina Guarda' and the 'Wilmington Kifle Guarda,' into one? The former, it is the control of the last two pands the latter only about 25. reported, has about 45 men, and the latter only about 25.
which will make quite a handsome Company, with those
who will join afterwards, if fused into one." "Militaire's"
informant was mistaken. The Wilmington Rifle Guardi
have now about 45 members, which number is increasing every day; and there is a strong probability that in a short time from now, they will present as fine an appearance, in point of numbers at least, as any Company Wilmington can boast of.
Respectfully yours, A GUARDIAN.

From the Raleigh Register.

On the 23d instant John Spelman, Esq., waited upon me with the request that I would bear a hostile message for him to W. W. Holden, Esq., for certain offensive expressions which had appeared in the "Standard" of the 10th inst. I consented to act for Mr. Spelman, and he having put me in possession of certain facts, for which he was in n vise responsible, to account to Mr. Holden for his delay,

To W. W. Holden, Esq., by E. G. Haywood.

RALEIGH, Jan. 22nd, 1861. W. W. Holden, Esc.: Sir:—In your issue of the 19th inst. you stigmatise me s 'a craven and coward." You further say, speaking of me his insignificance protects him from the withering denun men. He is beneath even the dignity of contempt.'

it should be objected to, I at that date received from and handed to Mr. Holden the following note, addressed

language I cannot and will not submit to, and I therefore demand from you that satisfaction which is customary among centlemen. Yours, &c., JNO. SPELMAN. centlemen. Yours, &c., JNO. SPELMAN.
Upon handing this note to Mr. Holden, he, while expres Mr. Spelman, and I requested him to reduce his reply in writing, and left him that he might do so. During the same evening I received from Mr. Holden the annexed letter:

Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq.: Dear Sir:—I have just received at your hands a letter from Mr. John Spelman, in which he demands satisfaction for certain language used by me about him in the Standard. prevent their expressions of opinion upon the subject, In reply, I have to say that while I am not disposed to treat think that it will be the only method of saying a portion the bearer of the letter with any disrespect, I cannot receive any communication from, or have any correspondence with Mr. Spelman.

Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN.

them to come in afterwards, as this will cost no sacrifice of opinion

Chas. F. Adams, of Mass., addressed the House yesterday on the state of the country. I understood that

W. W. HOLDEN.

Informed Mr. Spelman's letter was returned with this note.

I informed Mr. Spelman of Mr. Holden's reply, and advised him that he could take no further action in the matter; and in justice to Mr. Spelman this co-respondence is now made public.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD. RALEIGH, Jan. 28th, 1861

A Card.
On the night of the 23d inst., Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., requested me to bear a hostile message for him to W. W. Holden, Esq., in consequence of a certain correspondence which Mr. Haywood has this day published. I consented and on the morning of the 24th inst. I received from Mi Haywood the annexed note, which I placed in Mr. Holden's hands about 1 o'clock, P. M., of the same day:

RALFIGH, Jan. 24th. W. W. Holden, Esq.:

Sir:—Your note of last evening, left at Mr. Marriott's office, returning Mr. Spelman's letter, admits of but one construction—a refusal upon your part to receive any communication from, or have any correspondence with, Mr. a gentleman and man of honor.

Under such circumstances, my course is plain. I have no alternative left me but to ask that satisfaction which is re-

my principal.

My friend, Jos. K. Marriott, Esq., is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion.

Your obedient serv't. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD. At about 5 o'clock, P. M., of the same day, I received from Mr. Holden, through Moses A. Bledsoe, Esq., the annexed note, which was immediately handed to Mr. Hay-

RALEIGH, Jan. 24th, 1861. Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq.:
Sir:—Your note of to day has been handed me by Mr.

any communication from, or have any correspondence with Mr. Jno. Spelman, I distinctly stated in my note of last evening than in adopting this course towards him I was not disposed to treat you with any disrespect. I was thus frank and explicit in order that no impression might be made on your mind that it was my intention to offend you or to impute to you dishonorable conduct. I have no cause of quarrel with you, Sir, which would lead me to seek your life.

I decline to accept your challenge. This note will be handed you by my friend Mr. Bledsoe.

Your ob'd't servant. On account of the delicate position in which Mr. Holden's

refusal to receive Mr. Spelman's challenge left Mr. Haywood, I deem it my duty to publish this correspondence.

JOS. K. MARRIOTT.

PITT COUNTY .- A large, enthusiastic and most influential meeting of the citizens of Pitt county was held at Greenville, on the 27th ult., L. P. Beardsley in the chair and Dr. W. A. Bernard and C. J. Hagan acting as secretaries. Spirited speeches were made by the

chairman, Gen. G. B. Singeltary, and by Dr. Barham, of Wilson, and the following resolutions adopted by an overwhelming majority: Resolved, That it becomes the duty of the Legislature now in session to take such steps as will place the State of North Carolina by the side of her sister States of the South, and for that purpose a convention of the

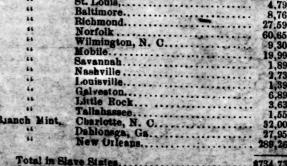
people ought to be called at the carliest practical period. Resolved, That the present defenceless condition of grades were scarce. Wheat easier but prices unchaine State calls for immediate action. A thorough reged. Consals closed at 91 a 91 58. the State calls for immediate action. A thorough reorganization of the militia and volunteer system should be effected, and liberal appropriations for that purpose

Resolved, That meanwhile, in view of the present dangerous condition of affairs, it devolves upon the citizens in their private capacity to do what may be in their power in furtherance of the foregoing objects, by forming military companies, by voluntary contributions for their support, and in such ways as may be practical only and most effectual.

to the aggressions of the Northern States as long as Kellogg, of Indiana, introduced a peace joint rehonor and a just regard for the preservation of their rights will permit; and we do, therefore, solemnly delare, appealing to high Heaven for the rectitude of our ntentions, that the political bonds which connect the Northern and Southern States of this Confederacy

On motion it was ordered that the report of the meeting and the resolutions adopted be sent to our members in the Legislature and the proceedings be published in the Raleigh Register, State Journal, Wilmington Journal, and North Carolina Times.

statement of the United States Treasurer, published loday, and made up from returns received up to last Mon-267; and in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer there,



BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 6th, 1861 CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Yesterday.—The Loan bill was debate Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, made a denunciatory speed House.—Mr. Taylor of Louisiana, withdrew yester

day. Mr. Bouligny, of the same State, would not with draw until so instructed by his constituents. The de ficiency bill was debated. The loan bill was passed. Judge Black has been nominated for the Suprem Court of the United States. Peace Convention

The convention met yesterday at 12 o'clock. Ex President Tyler was elected President, and on taking the Chair made one of the most eloquent and patrior efforts ever heard. It filled the convention with a thrill of patriotism. Even Chase, of Ohio, and other Repub. licans, grasping Tyler's hands, said they would go where Virginia would lead. Massachusetts sends Commissioners here to the Pfan

Congress in session here. From New York,

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6th, 1861 Ira Harriss has been elected U. S. Senator from the State of New York, to succeed Mr. Seward From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 6, 1861. The Southern Federative Convention meets in Secret

The Legislature of Alabama has appropriated half a million dollars to the Southern Confederacy. FROM VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, VA, Feb. 6th, 1861. While a large proportion of the delegates elected in the Convention are called Union men, there are very lev submissionists. It is known that they intend to exhaust every honorable means to preserve the Union—but me less the rights of the South are fully guaranteed the will go for secession. If the Peace Congress fails effect a settlement, the Convention will probably con sider further exertions hopeless.

The question of reference of the action of the Co. vention to the people has doubtless been carried NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 6th, 1861

Ex-Gov. Wise has been elected from Princess Anne ounty by a decided majority. From Texas. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6, 1861

Advices from Texas say that it is believed that the Ordinance of Seceston will be passed by a vote of the to 6. The Legislature has passed a bill to patrol Texas.

NEW YORK MARKET.

. NEW YORK, February 6, 1861. At the close yesterday.] Cotton dull at 12 cents. Flour heavy; prices uchanged. Wheat is 1 cent lower. Corn is depressed and is declining. Naval Stores dull.

The news from Virginia caused a buoyancy in the tock market.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. CONDENSED FROM OUR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS. Tennessee sends Commissioners to Washington, but none to Montgomery.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Rhode Island, New York, Mis ouri and Indiana send Commissioners to W on the 4th inst. Massachusetts refused to send any. The President has signed the bill for the admission Kansas into the Union. Hon. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, has withdrawn from

the United States House of Representatives. The U.S. Secretary of State has declined to admit that the secession authorities in the possession of a commercial port have any power to grant clearances, or receive payment of duties. In his letter to Lord Lyon. he defines the position of the United States Government

Advices from Galveston, Texas, to the 24th instant have been received here. Eighty members of the La slature are for immediate secession, and seventeen for co-operation. A special committee has reported in faor of a Convention of the people of the State.

It is rumored that a body of men were marching seize the Government Arsenal at San Antonio, and that Gen. I wiggs says that he will deliver up the arsens, if the proper demand is made by the State authorities. The select committee of five have examined General Scott as to the danger of the invasion of Washington City. He said that he had abundant reason to just tify his preparations of defence, though the evidence was not of the strongest character.

In the Senate on 31st ult., Mr. Seward presented the memorial of 38,000 New Yorkers, praying the adm culties. In the course of his remarks, he adv. sed, Congressional Compromises failed, a Convention of the whole people of the Union to stand in the breach. The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool with dala to the 18th ult., has arrived at Portland, Me. Her ness

is unimportant. The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 132,000 pales. Fair and Middling qualities had advansed to 1/d., and Common 3/d. Quotations-Fair Orleans 8d.; Middling do. 71/2d.; Fair Uplands 75/8d. Common

The United States Mint and Custom House at New Orleans were quietly taken possession of on the 1st instby the official authorities of Louisiana, and the offices were sworn in by the State authorities.

In the U. S. Senate on the 1st inst., Mr. Lathan from California, made a long, conservative speech on the issue of the day. He said secession was unconstitutional and charged the cause on the fanatics of the North; and that it was idle to talk of coercion. California would willingly adopt any compromise that would be satisfate Resolved, That the people of the South have submitted tory to the South. In the House on the same day, M Mr. Lincoln on the crisis. It re-enacts the Missouri Compromise line; all States formed of territory South of it to be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, whenever the population is sufficient to form! State; and Congress is never to interfere with slave

in the slave States. The steamship Arabia, at New York brings Live pool dates to the 19th ult., but no news of importance It is stated that a treaty exists between Prussia and Austria, guaranteeing Venetia to the latter. LIVERPOOL MARKETS, JAN. 19th, 1861.—Flour dull and difficult to sell. Wheat is easier. Corn dal Rosin has slightly declined. Quotations 4s. a 4s. 4d—Turpentine has also slightly declined.

Indiana sends Commissioners to Washington.
The Kentucky Legislature has adopted resolution appealing to Southerners to stop the revolution, and pro-testing against federal coercion. The Legislature has adjourned to re-assemble on the 24th of April, to hear the responses of sister States on the subject of a Nation

al Convention. The Convention of various States met in Washing devising some plan for the settlement of the set difficulties which are disturbing the peace of the try. The Convention sat with closed doors.

Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin withdrew from the S. Senate on Monday last, they having received office.

information of the withdrawal of Louisiana from Union. On the same day Mr. Clingman made a speech. He said he would vote for Mr. Crittender. tions, or any proposition looking to peace 18. If war ensued, the North would find man of her own citzens not cordially with her. Pike's Peak under the name of Colorado.

Gov. Morgan, of N: York, bas received a mes Gov. Brown, of Georgia, demanding the immediate ender of the Muskets seized by the police of New Oity on board the Monticello.

The Southern Confederative Convention metal

was elected Chairman, and J. J. Hooper, Secretary.

The usual preliminary business was transacted, who
the Convention adjourned until the next day. The President has recognized I. D. Bruyn Reps as consul of the Netherlands for North Carolina, South Carand Georgia, to reside at Charleston.

Orders have just been issued for the enrollment of all ect to militia duty in the District of Columbia.

pony express, from San Francisco on the 17th ult. didate of the Douglas democrats, had been elected hidate of the House. The decision in the case of the Alker of the House. The decision in the case of the Alker of the House. The decision in the case of the Alker of the House. Saml. Hall, Commission respects their claim to adjoining lands. Thirty prison Carolina, and others. The decision in the case of the Alhad attempted to escape from the State prison, but met th vigorous resistance. Three were killed and thirteen unded. Only one escaped.

Chief Justice Hall, of Nebraska Territory, died at his nce in Bollivar on the 1st inst. The Fugitive Anderson.

TORONTO, February 2.—The English writ of habeas corpus on the fugitive Anderson arrived in this town have. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas here issued a writ of habeas corpus. As the prisoner is antford jail, the result remains to be seen. Both bar are unanimous in the opinion that Justice of England acts unwarrantably in sending o be executed within the jurisdiction of the Chief he N. York Tribune has positive information from Spring-

at Senator Cameron will not be one of Lincoln's a salute was fired at the National Armory, Washington

City, on the 2d inst., for the admission of Kansas into the

Foreign Liems.

The King of Prussia in an address on the 16th January all Druggists. Generals of the Prussian army, says. "I have been to the throne at an epoch of dangers and with a proscombats, in which I shall perhaps need all your ness. If I do not succeed in turning aside the storm is rising, we shall have need of ail our forces to de-

speech caused quite a sensation at Paris, where, as ing is aware, that Denmark is only his nominal enemy, al question is regarded to be whether France is to re troops had left Genoa for Naples, and the frigates

in Brothers report generally that quotations for stocas minal and prices tending downward. Hinois Central on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

TO MARRIED LADIE retire, and that reinforcements had been sent. Arabia brought £220,000 in specie.

The steamship United Kingdom from Glasgow, with dates the 20th ult., was boarded off Cape Race on the 1st. By some oversight, we presume, her news was not sent to us legraph on Saturday last, as it should have been. lay were 21,000 bales. The market was active. GENERAL MARKETS - Breadstuff's were active. OF TRADE .- The Manchester accounts are unfavor-

n Money Market.—Consols closed at 913 a 913 for RAL INTELLIGENCE.—The French army is to be inseventeen additional regiments.

KLAPKA is preparing for a rising in Hungary. lames of revolution are kindling anew. rials at Beyrout, Syria, have been concluded. The

e been sentenced to death, and the Musselmen to from Spain say that the Minister had stated in s that the Spanish navy had received strict orders onformity with the policy of neutrality. It was, tly, false that a Spanish vessel at Gaeta has sig-Bourbon troops direction that they should fire.

s been said about the substitution of ships of ain. Any ship which after the 19th comes s of war, be fired upon by the Sardinians. . on Times (city article) of Thursday evening, h funds were firm at the commencement this closing prices ultimately the same as vester-£12,000, in sovereigns, was taken from the

that the Bank of France has experienced a of gold to the amount of £300,000 or £40°,000 blication of the monthly return on Friday last. erstood, however, to have purchased about ald in Germany.

By Pearson, C. J. In Tomlinson vs. Payne, from affirming the judgment. In Williams vs. Schimfrom Moore, affirming the judgment. In Wil vs. Daniel, in equity, from Warren, demurrer al ed and bill dismissed. In Hunt vs. Frazier, in Equi

hat there is no error. In Warner vs. Rob equity, from Beaufort, decree reversed and re-

By MANLY, J. In Mendenhall vs. Parish, from Guilaffirming the judgment. In Bland vs. Scott, from atham, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In born vs. Waldo, in equity, from Martin, dismissing e bill. In Mitchell vs. Ward, in equity, from Martin ersing the order.—Standard.

Who have Fought the Battles of the Union ? CORTHERN BOASTING BROUGHT TO THE TEST OF OFFICIAL

black-republican press has dwelt often and long the alleged preponderance of Northern soldiers the battles of the Union were being fought in co. The North, it is said, has contributed a greation of its bone and sinew and blood to the army country than the South has ever given; and the antis reiterated as a proof of superior loyalty, and the ment is reiterated as a proof of superior loyalty, and superior generated.

**Example of the Union were being fought in the rinconsolable husband six dear children, and numerous other relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. Weep not dear friends, but rather rejoice that there is another angel in Heaven.

**The Constantly increashable who have long used the PILLS all express in regard to their them within the reach of the relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. Weep not dear friends, but rather rejoice that there is another angel in Heaven.

**The FAMILY CATHAR reference to this well establed from a variety of the lished fact, been compoundant of the procession of the substance o tico. The North, it is said, has contributed a greatatement is reiterated as a proof of superior loyalty, and Official records, however, exhibit the utter falsity of

pretension, and establish the fact that in the Mexias in every conflict of arms, the South gives best blood of her citizens for the maintenance of ational honor and right with a prodigality that stands conclusive upon the subject; showing, as it at whilst fourteen slave States furnished 45,630 ers, the free States and Territories furnished but , are derived from Executive Document No. 62, of 1st session, 30th Congress:

wity of the Regular Army in the Mexican War. on slaveholding States and Territories............28,556

The state of the s	01 111	JIII L'ILLE	record with	1000
	Vo.	Killed.	Wounded	1
Arkansas	1,323	22	3	
riorida	323	1	1	
lexas	7.313	48	20	
Louisiana	7.723	15	6	
tenne-see	5.410	57	13	
Mentucky	4.800	105	48	
virginia	1.303	6	_	
North Carolina	936	1	_	
South Carolina	0.54	58	115	
beorgia	2.047	4	5	
alauama	3 011	-		
MISSISSID D1.	2.319	60	45 -	
maryland & 1/18, of Columb.	1.330	1.3	9	
Missouri	6,733	28	2	
_	-		0.07	
48	5,630	418	267	- 7

and Territories. Wounded. Killed.4.694 107

229

nteers to Mexican War from Non-Slaveholding States

23,654 284 235 No volunteers were sent from Maine, New Hampbire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Washington Constitution.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS IN FRANCE.—The Paris corspondent of the London Telegraph writes to that arnal as follows:—"The complaints in the commercial world here have been and still are serious. The fear the effect of the crisis in the United States has avaded every quarter of the manufacturing and financial terests, and the dread of a bad spring season has been great as to have produced a very flat new year. The Ws of the secession of South Carolina, and the signiant fact that that State is arming in case of natters going to extremities, together with the last se in the rate of discount in London, will give the blow to the present prospects of Lyons and St. dienne, and carry dismay everywhere."

LET US PAY EACH OTHER. every account made previous to JANUARY 1st, 1861,

with us IS MADE OUT and past due. We are sending out bills, and our patrons will greatly

PAYING ON PRESENTATION.

O. S. BALDWIN. tor of the CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE, 38 Market Street.

122-2w-23-1t LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEED. UST RECEIVED FROM D. LANDRETH & SONS, the lost reliable Seed Growers in the country, a full supply of NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, consisting Beans, Peas, Asparagus, Roots, Onion Setts, White and Red Seed, Blue Grass, and a general assortment of small by Also, Flower Seeds and Hyacinth Bulbs. For sale WALKER MEARES, 45 Market street.

Walker Meares, 45 Market street.

MEETING AT THALIAN HALL.

THE citizens of Wilmington and adjoining districts, are invited to meet at Thalian Hall to-morrow evening, the 7th inst., at 71 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Hon. Saml. Hall. Commissioner from Georgia to the State of North Feb. 6th, 1861

FOR STATE CONVENTION. Messrs. Editors :- "Many Citizens" desire to be repre sented in the Convention by ROBERT STRANGE, and ROBERT H. COWAN.

February 5th. 1861.

A Clergyman's Testimony. PITTSFORD, Vt., Aug. 1, 1858. I hereby certify that my hair having become quite gray I used Heimstreet's Hair Restorative (prepared by W. F Hagan, of Troy, N. Y.,) for four weeks, and my hair was i that time restored to its original color. I can fully reccom-

mend the article to be all it claims. WM. KINGSLEY, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pittsford, Vt. Remember that this result was produced by Haimstreet's Inimitate, the original and only reliable Bair Restorative Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggists.
Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. 126-1m-daw

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the care of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It mode: ates all excess and realso left for Gaeta.

also left for Gaeta.

constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied

> Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the

VERPOOL COTTON MARKET, January 20.—The sales on the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powremedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.
Sele Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES

Rochester, N. Y. N. B .- \$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any au thorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail. For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists. Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore. PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

MRS. WINSLOW.

May 14, 1860.

tries for those of France is pure invention, as well an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing recognition of the blockade of Gaeta, whether Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the fore the place will expose 'itself, and, by virtue process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation-will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe liscount market to-day the demand was mode- in all cases. See advertisement in another column. Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

MARRIED.

In Onslow county, on Thursday, 10th Jan., 1861, at the house of O. B. Sanders, at 12 o'clock, M., by O. B. Sanders, Esq., Mr. JOSHUA V. FOY, to Miss LUCY COOPER, daughter of Jesse and Lucrecia Cooper.

Also, at the house of the same, on Thursday, 31st January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., by O. B. Sanders, Esqr., Mr. BENJAMIN PAGETT, to Miss ANN, daughter of Simon Sanders.

In Onslow county, on Thursday, 10th Jan., 1861, at the which it is recommended. It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in The dose must be adapt the individual faking it, and act gently on the Bowels. Let the dictates of your use of the LIVER INcure Liver Complaints, sia, Chronic Diarrhea, entery, Propsy, Somr Stomeone Costingues Summer Complaints, Dyselectical Cooper.

On the 5th inst., in the Front Street Baptist Church, by Rev. J. L. Prichard, Mr. CARNEY W. OLDHAM, to Miss MILDRED A., daughter of Mr. James Stokley.

Stat. Chronic Diarrated, Buthing Cholera, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Febe used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medi-MILDRED A., daughter of Mr. James Stokley.

DIED. on Middle Sound, New Hahover county, N. C., on the morning of the 29th of January, at about 9 o'clock, Mrs. missing the bill with costs. In Beddard vs. Hert, inmity, from Pict.

On Middle Sound, New Hahover county, N. C., on the morning of the 29th of January, at about 9 o'clock, Mrs. MAG. NICHOLS, aged 32 years, wife of James Nichols, Esq. Of this kind and estimable lady we can say truly that " none knew her but to love:" and those who knew her best loved her most. She was a kind and obliging neighbor, a devoted wife, and an affectionate mother. She was a good, pious woman-a professor of religion, and had been a member of the Methodist E. Church for several years pre-vious to her death. Mrs. Nicholos had been in delicate health for several months past, but for a few days, and on the morning previous to her death, her friends had began to entertain the very flattering hope that she would again soon recover; but alas! death's icy hand has deceived us. she has gone, and we carnestly hope and believe to a brighter land than ours. Her husband, not dreaming of his too practice more than twerty The black-republican press has dwelt often and long heart-rending to see that husband meet and embrace the

And thy loss we deeply feel; Yet 'tis God who ha shereft us.

He can all our sorrows heal.' Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Ga., papers please copy. In Drew County, Arkansas, on the 25th of Pecember, 1860, of Pneumonia, AARON T. MOORE, in the 26th year of his age. He moved from New Hanover County in 1858, to marked contrast to the volunteer forces contributed seek a better soil in the far West, but he did not enjoy it e free-labor States. The following tabular state- long before he was called away to try the realities of another world. He was a consistant member of the Presbyterian Church.

N. C. Presbyterian please copy. The disparity is marked, considered from any

In Sampson county, on the 13th January, Mr. JOSEPH
M. TREADWELL, in the 21d year of his age. His illness, of view, but especially so in regard to the relative long and protracted, he bore with the greatest patience and long and protracted, he bore with the greatest patience and resignation. Quiet and unobtrusive in his manner he gained the friendship, and during his sickness the sympathy, of all with whom he came in contact. His death has left an aching void and bleeding hearts around the family hearth-stone. There the blow falls heaviest—but they have that sweetest of consolations, he died trusting firmly and relying

> NOTICE. ORDERED, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenensville, on the third Monday in March, A. D., 1861, and that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal notifying suitors and witnesses in all civil cases to attend.

Copy from the record.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Clerk.
24-ti February 7th, 1861.

FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE SUBSCRIber, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, on the nigth of the 30th January, a BAY HORSE, with black mane and bob-tail, (pony built.) He is supposed to have been stolen by a man named FRY. He was tracked some distance on the Fayetteville road, and appeared to be on his way to Bladen county.

sequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bourgies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address. nost raid on the receipt

Feb. 7, 1861. LOST OR MISLAID.

BOUT the 28th of last December a NOTE given by A David E. Bunting to the subscriber, for the sum of EIGHTY DOLLARS. Said note is dated some time in May last, and bears interest from date. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as payment has been stopped.

MATTHEW BURNES,

Middle Sound, New Hanover Co., N. C. GOING TO NEW YORK IN A FEW DAYS.

E shall be pleased to receive ANY ORDERS IN OUR LINE, either for CIVIC OR MILITARY GOODS, All of which we will furnish at small advance for cash. O. S. BALDWIN, 38 Market street.

Feb. 1. 1861-d&w. DIG PORK & FULTON MARKET BEEF .- In ha! WORTH & DANIEL, Barrels, for sale by Granite Row, Front st

MESS PORK.—35 bbls. in store and for sale by WORTH & DANIEL, Granice Row, Front st. FOR SALE. THE WINDOWS formerly in use in St. James' Church.

A. A. BROWN. Feb. 6, 1861. 128-4-24 lt N. C. BACON, HAMS, SIDES and

SHOULDERS L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. Feb. 6, 1861. MINERS' AND PLANTERS' BANK FROM THIS DATE we must refuse the notes of the above Having received these bills at par heretofore, is the reason for making this announcement.

O. S. BALDWIN.
Feb. 6th

38 Market St.

DISSOLUTION. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of Bizzell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by F. M. Bizzell, and all persons indebted will please come forward and settle immediately.

Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1860 TO ARRIVE.

LOT OF SEED RYE. For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

\$150 REWARD!

FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS on last Faturday night, the following negroes, viz: PETER, FLLIS JONES and LAVENIA. Peter is very stout built, weighs about 19: pounds, is about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 25 years old; he formerly belonged to Mr. N. F. Nixon, of New Hanover county. Ellis is about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, jet black, and weighs about 175 pounds; she formerly belonged about Newbern, N. C., where his wife now lives, but mors recently to Mr. C. R. Chadwick, of Brunswick county, who owns his brother.—Lavenia is a very stout woman, weighs about 150 pounds, is 20 years old, and formerly belonged to Mr. J. M. Fennell, of Sampson county.

Any person taking up either, or all of the above negroes and returning them to the subscribers in Wilmington, or RUNAWAY Any person taking up either, or all of the above negroes and returning them to the subscribers in Wilmington, or confining them in jail so that we can get them, will receive fifty-dollars for each, or one hundred and fifty for all of them.

BARDEN & PETERSON.

108&21-tf BAR AND RESTAURANT, Front Street, North of the Bank of Cope Fear and opposite
the Bank of Wilmington.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR
ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will
keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford .-OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc.

MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well served.

HENRY WEBB. Oct. 8th, 1860.-28&7-tf Herald please copy. THE WILSON SCHOOLS.

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY Mr. AND Mrs. RICHARDSON,
Aided by a full and able corps of Assistant Teachers. These Schools will be reopened for the admission of Pupils on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1861. Applicants for admission, examined and classed on Thursday and Friday, (the 10th and 11th,) when it is very imporant that all who contemplate a connection in the Schools during the session, should be present. Strangers to the plans and character of these Schools, will receive a Catalogue on application to the Principal.

TO ARRIVE. 25() HHDS. NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLALSES, new packages, daily expected per Brig "John Balch." For sale from wharf in lots to suit, by Feb. 4, 1861. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

A CUTTER FROM ONE OF THE LEADING NEW YORK TAILORING ESTABLISHMENTS. E ARE about engaging the services of a splendid CUTTER, to act as Foreman in our MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT. Shall try to have all in full operation sometime during the

resent month.
Shall open Civic and Military Goods in great variety, at
BALDWIN'S, 38 Market street,
Wilmington, N. C.

WE ARE RECEIVING weekly. large supplies of Ploughs of all descriptions, Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Hoes, Canal Barrows, Axes, Pitchforks, Grindwhich we are selling at low prices.

JAMES WILSON. stones, Shovels, Spades, &c., &c.,

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment, No. 5, Market street.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES. IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and appproved by now resorted to with confiall that have used it, and is dence in all the diseases for

be used successfully as an cine. It will cure SICK sands can testify) in twenty Teaspoonfuls are taken at All who use it are giving MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE IN-VIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Better the Dellar per Rettle.

Cordinary Family Me d: Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents # bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought # Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.—* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS: Price One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILLS propriet PILLS is a gentle but ac-proprietor has used in his

which act alike on every nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as Descriptions, Pains in the Sleepiness, Pains in the Sleepiness, Payns in the ness, Pain and Soreness sudden cold, which frein a long course of Feter, ing Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Diseases, Worms in Chiltism, a great Purifier of the to which flesh is heir, too advertisement. Dose, 1 to PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHAR.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHAR-TIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns. S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Proprietor 208 Broadway, New York. 171&31—ly March 24, 1860.

MANHOOD,

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nerousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without

on his way to Bladen county.

A liberal reward will be paid any one returning the horse; and any information as to his whereabouts thankfully received.

MICHAEL WARD.

Each 7, 1961

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on SATURDAY, February 9th, 1861

#360.000. SORTEO NUMERO 650 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000 1 Prize of. \$100,000 | 50 Prizes of. \$1,000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 10,000

20,000 | 20 Approximations... 8,000 Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result beto mes known.

3. All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUES, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

April 14th. 1860.

CASH ADVANCES.

WE will make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to consignment of our friends at Liverpool, direct or via New York, on such terms as will be satisfactory to holders desiring to realize.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO. lesiring to realize.
December 15.—d&wtf.

C. FFEE: COFFEE: COFFE MILITARY WORK !_MILITARY GOODS !: ARANGEMENTS making enabling us to procure COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR COMPANIES.

Shall leave for the North in a few days.

Feb. 5th—daw

O. S. BALDWIN.

A PRIME ARPICLE. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

er it should be understood that our quepresent the wholesale price. In filling in rates have to be paid. BRESWAX, \$ 15 .. 30 @ 32 BREF CATTLE, \$ 100 fbs....6 50 @ 7 00 Whiskey,..... 28 G N. E. Rum,.... 35 G BARRELS, Spirits Turp. do. Apple, 65 @ do. Peach, 1 00@ New......1 95 @ 2 00 CANDLES, # Ib. NAVAL STORES Tallow.....16 @
Adamantine...20 @
Sperm....35 @
Coffee, \$ 1b. *Virgin....0 00 @ Yellow dip...0 00 @ Hard,.....0 00 @ Tar, \$ bbl.,.0 00 @ do. in order,0 00 @ n, Pale, 2 00 @ No. 1,1 25 @ ord. to mid'g . . 10360

strict mid'g ...114@ Spirits Turp., good mid'g... 111@ ₩ gallon ... 32 @ Varnish, ₩ gal.26 @ NAILS, # B., Sheeting, # yd. 71@ Yarn, # lb. 18 @ Eogs, # doz... 15 @ Frathers, # lb. 50 @ Fish, # bbl., Mullets ... 6 00 @ 7 OTATOES, Mullets 6 00 @ 7 00 Mac'rel, No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 10 00 @12 00 Sweet, bush. 60 @ Irish, do... 00 @ do. \$\\ \text{do.} \text{\$\\ \text{bbl.}},2 75 @ do. No. 3 6 50 @ 8 50

N. C. Bacon, Herrings, East 3 00 @ 3 50 Hams, 141@ Middlings, ... 00 @ Shoulders, ... 12 @ Hog round, ... 121@ ewt4 00 @ 6 50 FLOUR, N. C. brands 2 bbl., Family.....8 00 @ 8 25 Superfine ... 7 75 @ 8 00 Western Bacon Middlings,...121@ Shoulders,...101@ N. C. Lard,...13 @ Fine 7 50 @ 7 75 Cross 7 25 @ 7 50 GLUE, & fb.,.....12 @ Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, & B..... I ton and upwards,

per ton, 62 50
Super. Lime... @50 00
AND PLASTER, \$\mathbb{B}\ \text{bbl...} 1 25 Clear do...00 00 @00 00 Butt,00 00 @20 00 Beef, Mess, .11 50 @16 00 do. Fulton Market,..19 00 @20 00 POULTRY, Chickens, live. 15 @ Pease, Cow.. 80 @ 85 Do. B. Eye.. 0 95 @ 1 00 Wheat, red.. 0 00 @ 0 00 Turkeys, live, 75 @ 1
do. dead, # b.121 @
Sherp, # head,
Lambs,.... 1 50 @ 2
Mutton,.... 1 50 @ 2 do. white. 0 00 @ 0 00 Rice, rough. 00 @ 1 00 ₩ Ib......44@

HIDES, # 15., SALT, Alum, & bush.,30 @ Green, 51@ Liverpool, # sack. ground, cargo 75 @ Eastern 0 95 @ 1 00 N. River.... 85 @ IRON, \$\pi\$ lb.
English, ass'd. 4\pi@
American, ref.. 3\pi@

LUMBER, WM,, (River.)

Molasses, F gal.on.
Coba, Hhds 23 @
do. Bbls. 30 @
N. Orleans. 50 @

(Steam Sawed.)

Floor Boards

Ship Stuff,

Porto Rico,... 9 @ New Orleans,. 8 @ Muscovado,... 7 @ Loaf & crush'd,101@ C. Yellow.... 91@ do. sheer. 0 @ 00 do.hoop,ton 70 00@75 00 Swede 51 0 00 Line, # bbl.. 75 0 80 Granulated, :..11 @ SHINGLES, # M., do. fm store . 90 @ 1 00 Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Contract, ... 4 50 @ Common, ... 2 50 @ STAVES, # M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00 Scantling ... 0 00 @ 7 50 R. O. Hhd..,12 50 @20 00 Ash Head'g,.14 00@16 00

rough.....15 00 @16 00 Timber, & M., Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime, 7 50 @ 9 00 planed.....18 00 @19 00 clear25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 do. inferior to ordinary, .3 50 @ 6 00 Scantling....12 00 @15 00 rough edge .14 00 @15 00 TALLOW, # 1b.,..10 @ re-sawed...16 00 @17 00 Товассо, В в., 32 55

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$ M.; Tar and

FREIGHTS:						
-0 111211 2011111	deck.	_	Un			
Turpentine and Tar, # bbl.,\$	00		00	@		40
Rosin do	00		00	@		35
Spirits Turpentine do	00		55	@		60
Flour do	60		00	@		20
Pea Nuts, & bushel	00	(60	@		8
Rice, # 100 fbs. gross	00		0	0		12
Cotton, # lb., 0	00		0	0		3
Cotton goods, & foot,	60		0	0		6
Flaxseed, # bushel,	00		8	@		7
Wheat, & bushel	00		9	0		10
Lumber, & M., 4 00@5	00	6	00	à	8	00
TO PHILADELPHIA,				T.		
Turpentine and Tar. 2 bbl	90		00	0		40
Turpentine and Tar, & bbl	00	-	00	0		35
Spirits Turpentine "	00		00	Ø		60
Ground Feas, & bushel,	0		0	ŏ		8
Cotton, 12 lb, 0	00	0	00	0		3
Cotton goods, & cubic foot,	0	- '	0	ă		8
Rice, # 100 hs.,	õ		00	0		10
Lumber, & M., as to vize, 0 00@4	00	5	00	0	6	60
TO BOSTON.		-		•	•	- •
Turpentine and Tar, & bbl	00		45	0		50
Rosin	00		00	ă		45
Spirits Turpentine	00		00	@		80
Cotton, # lb 0			1	0		1

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6TH, 1861.

TURPENTINE .- There has been a steady demand for this article since our review of Wednesday last, and owing mainly to the small receipts there has been rather more firmness in the market. Prices ruled without change up to the close of Saturday's transactions, but on Monday a slight advance on all qualities was obtained, and the sales were at \$1 95 for yellow dip, \$1 66 for virgin, and 973 cents for hard, per bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts have not proven as heavy as anticipated, and for the week just ended the sales

heavy as anticipated, and for the week just ended the sales reach 3,602 bbls., as follows:

Bbls. Yel. Dip. Virgin. Hard.
Wednesday. 640. \$1 90. \$1 52. \$95
Thursday, 555. 1 90. 1 52. 95
Friday, 300. 1 90. 1 52. 95
Saturday, 200. 1 90. 1 52. 95
Monday. 1,150. 1 95. 1 56. 97½
Do. 450. 1 90. 1 52. 95
Tuesday, 307. 1 90. 1 52. 95
Tuesday, 307. 1 90. 1 52. 95
Spirits Turpentine.—The market for the past week has been dull, with a declining tendency. The sales have been light, and we note a decline of 1 a 1½c. per gal. on both qualities. since last report, market closing quiet. The following are the sales of the week: lowing are the sales of the week: Wednesday, 280 bbls. at 334 cents per gallon for straight.

TAR-Has been in active request for shipping purpos throughout the week just ended, and prices have advanced, being now 15 cents higher than quoted in our last. The receipts comprise 1,428 bbls, and sales as follows: 407 bbls. at \$1 65, and 1,021 do. at \$1 75 per bbl .- closing firm at lat BEEF CATTLE—Arrive slowly, and the market is rather poorly supplied. There is a moderate demand from butchers, and prime quality find ready sale. One or two small lots received for the week, and sold at 6 a 7 cents per 1b.,

as in quality.

BARKELS.—In the market for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels nothing has been done in the way of sales since our last review. No demand exists, and there is a heavy stock

in first hands.

COFFEE.—There is a fair stock of Rio on market, and we notice only a light demand. We quote sales for the week of 300 bags at prices ranging from 12 to 14 cents per lb., as in quality. Other descriptions are in rather light stock, and sell from store at quotations in table.

CORN MEAL.—One or two small lots have been received from the country since our last, but no sales reported. We quote only small sales from the gravaries at 85 cents per bushel. quote only small sales from the granaries at 85 cents per bushel.

Corron.—Under the unfavorable advices received from the Northern markets since our review of Wednesday last the market here has ruled exceedingly dull, and prices are a shade lower. On Thursday last 157 cales charged hands at a basis of 11½ cents for middling; Saturday 137 do., and Monday 38 do. sold at same prices. Suce than no sales have taken place, owing in a great measure to the holemency of the weather, and the fact that a portion of the part of buyers to operate unless starday arrive. At the time of closing our report this morning there is no disposition on the part of buyers to operate unless starday arrive. At the time arrivals for the week have been moderate, and the quantity for sale is beginning to accumulate.

Feathers—Continue to be in moderate enquiry, and the starday climate. market is very poorly supplied. We quote at 45 to 56 dans Feb. 1, 1860.

PRIME ARFICLE. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

Wachovia Flour.—A supply of Superfine Flour
Wachovia Mills received to-day. For sale by
Fab. 6.

COLGATE'S SOAP.

IN WHOLE and Half Boxes; Pale and No. 1. Supply
just received. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

IN WHOLE and Half Boxes; Pale and No. 1. Supply
just received. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

The Wachovia Mills received to day. For sale by
just received. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

The Whole and Half Boxes; Pale and No. 1. Supply
just received. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

The Whole and Half Boxes; Pale and No. 1. Supply
just received. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

The Whole and Half Boxes; Pale and No. 1. Supply
just received. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

hands, but it is fully adequate for present wants. We quote at \$7.75 a \$8 per bol. for superfine.

Guamo—The receipts for some weeks past have been meagre, and in consequence the stock in dealers hands has become rather small; it is, however, sufficient to meet present wants, and a cargo or two is now expected. The price of Peruvian has gone up a shade owing to the high rates of exchange, and we quote as follows: No. 1 Peruvian \$62 50; Recse's Manipulated \$52; American \$40; Sombrero \$35; Super phosphate of Lime \$50, and Land Plaster \$10 per ton. Gaann.—In the Corn market we have to report a firm feeling throughout the week just ended, but no material change has taken place in prices. The stock in dealers hands is only moderate, as a part of the arrivals here for the past two or three weeks have been taken for interior markets. There is a fair demand at present, and prime quality

past two or three weeks have been taken for interior mar-kets. There is a fair demand at present, and prime quality readily sells at our quotations. The receipts for the week comprise 3,600 bushels from Pasquotank and 7,200 do. from Hyde county—the former of which sold at 75 a 76 cents, and comprise 3,600 bushels from Pasquotank and 7,200 do. from Hyde county—the former of which sold at 75 a 76 cents, and the latter at 72 cents per bushel.——OAtd.—The supply in dealers hands is fully sufficient for present wants, as there is merely a retail business doing. We quote carge price nominally at 42 to 45 cents per bushel.——Pas.—Are in demand, and few or none coming to market. The stock of Cow is very small, and parcels would find ready sale on arrival at 80 to 85 cents per bushel.——Bigs.—Scarcely any clean has been brought to market for one or two weeks past, and the stock has become considerably reduced. We quote a moderate demand from the trade, with sales at 44 a 42 cents per lb.

HAY.—No receipts or sales that we are aware of. Dealers have a fair stock in store of both Northern and Eastern, and we notice merely a retail business doing.

Lime.—In the absence of receipts for a few weeks past the stock on market has become somewhat reduced; it is, however, sufficient for the demand. We quote from store at 90 cents to \$1\$ per cask for common lump.

Molasss.—No Cuba has arrived for the past two or three weeks, and the market is almost bare of new crep; a carge, however, is expected in a few days. For old crop there is a moderate demand, and the stock of former arrivals has been nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents nearly worked

been nearly worked off. We quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents for old, and 25 a 27 cents per gallon for new.

PEA NUTS—Appear to be in limited request, and prices rule low. Several parcels have been received by small vessels, but we hear of sales of only 1,100 bushels at \$1 07 to \$1 20 per busiel. We quote small sales from carts at prices ranging from 85 cents to \$1 15, as in quality.

POTATOES—There is a brisk demand for Irish, and in the absence of receipts the stock has been nearly worked off .-Prices have advanced, and we now quote from store at \$2 75 to \$3 00 per bbl. Sweet are brought in slowly, and sell quick at 60 to 70 cents per bushel.

Provisions—In the Racon market there is nothing of

consequence doing. N. C. cured is in demand, but for the want of stock the transactions are confined to small parcels. We quote sales of only one or two lots at 13 cents per lb. for hog round. There is considerable enquiry for retailing purposes, and the above price can be easily obtained for a prime article. For Western cured the market rules inactive, and there is only a retail business doing at quotations table; receipts meagre, and stock exceedingly light.— PORK AND LARD—We have nothing new to report in the mar-ket for either article. Both are in light stock, and rule firm at quotations in table. But little fresh Pork now coming om the country, and there is a fair demand. We quote at

to 8½ cents per lb.
SALT—The market for this article has ruled quiet during the past week or two, and the transactions in Liverpool ground have been confined to small lots. No receipts, but there is a fair stock in dealers hands. We quote at 90 to 95 ents per sack, in lots. The cargo of 3,000 reported in our last as on market, was taken by a dealer at 24 cents per bushel. Quotations in table represent store

SHINGLES .- None of consequence arriving, and there ome enquiry for shipment. We quote Common at \$2 50 to \$3, and Contract at \$4 50 to \$5 per M., as in quality.

TIMBER—Continues to be brought to market slowly, and the demand is principally for prime mill which finds ready sale at fair quotations; for inferior and ordinary quality there is no demand, and it cannot be sold unless at low

figures. We quote sales for the week of a few rafts at prices ranging within classified figures. See table.

FREIGHTS—In coastwise we have no change to report since our last. Prices remain unchanged, notwithstanding aged cargoes at rates quoted in our table. Exchange is selling from the Banks at 5 per cent. prem.

NEWBERN, Feb. 5 .- Turpentine .- Sales of several lots during the week at prices ranging from \$2.55 a 2.60 for Dip, and \$1.55 a 1.60 for Scrape. About 2,000 barrels were on the market yesterday, part of which sold at prices quoted.

Spirits.—In light demand at 34c. per gallon. This price has been maintained during the week, and we believe is the

full extent of the market.

Tar.—Selling at \$1 50 by inspection. Very little inquiry. Rosin.—Has been quite inactive for some time. We quote at 70c a 80c. per bbl.—Firm at former price.

Cotton.—During the week there was a slight advance, but prices are barely maintained. We quote at 11 a 11½c. per prices are barely maintained. prices are barely maintained. We quote at 11 a 11½c. per lb Inferior qualities would fail below these quotations. Flour.—North Carolina brands shows an advancing ten-We quote at \$7 50 fine, \$8 for Hathaway & Co. superfine, and \$8 50 a 8 75 for Family.

SALISBURY, Feb. 5.—Beef, 5 a 6; Bacon. 11 a 12} Butter, 15 a 20; Corn, 70 a 77; Flour, \$3 25 a \$3 45; Lard, 10 a 124; Meal, 70 a 75; Molasses, 33 a 55; Irish Potatoes Sugar, 9 a 121; Tallow, 10 a 121; Wheat, \$1 20 a \$1 40;

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4 .- Cotton-The article was in good request to-day, and the transactions sum up 1087 bal at unchanged prices, the extremes are 72 a 124 cents. MOBILE, Feb. 2 .- Cotton firm. Sales 2,000 bales. Middlings quoted at 11 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Sales of Cotton to-day 10,000 bales. Middlings 10% a 11%. Sales of the week 90,000 bales. Receipts 80,000 against 89,000 bales same week last year.—Decrease 174,000 bales. Decrease at all the ports 549,500 Exports 34,500 bales. Total exports 1,176,500 bales. Stock on hand 269,500 bales. BALTIMORE, Feb. 4 .- Flour active and firm ; Howard ; Yellow 60 a 61 cents, new White 66 a 69; old 75 Provisions active and unchanged. Coffre firm; Rio

124 a 134. Whiskey firm at 18 to 184. FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 4 .- Bacon 10 @ 111; Cotton-FAISTEVILLE, Feb. 4.—Bacon 10 @ 11½; Cotton—fair to Good, 10½ @ 11½; Ordin. to Mid. 8½ @ 9½; Flour—family, 7 50 @ \$0 00; Super. 7,25 @ \$0 00; Fine, 7 00 @ \$0 00; Scratched, 6 75 @ \$0 00; Grain—Corn. \$0 80 @ 0 90; Wheat, \$1 25 @ 0 00; Oats, 50 @ 60; Peas, \$0 90 @ 1 00; Rye, \$1 25 @ 0 00; Lard—14 @ 15 cents; Molasses—Cuba 28 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, \$1 50 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip. \$1 80 @ 0 00; Virgin, \$1 28 @ 0 00; Hard, \$0 00 @ 0 75; Spirits, 28 a 30 cents. ts, 28 a 30 cents.

Since last review no change in any article, with the ex ception of Cotton. Some few sales have been made from extra lots at 11½ to 11½. On Saturday, the New York market was quoted dull, with a decline of ½ cent; consequently we are compelled to reduce our figures.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. THE CELEBRETED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edge-Combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and th

quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address, WM. S. BATTLE, Rocky Moun Edgecombe County, N. C. 3-1y*

Sept. 13th, 1860 HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS INSTITUTION, of a thoroughly scientific and mili-tary character, is under the conduct of Col. C. C. TEW. ormerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy at columbia, S. C. The third academic year begins Feb. 6th 861. The charge is \$315 per annum, including clothing. For a Circular, address the Superintendent. Dec. 31st, 1860.-97-1aw6w-M-19-6t.



SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE sets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be with out it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is so longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headles fells, and broken erailes. It is just the article for come shell, and

This admirable proparation is used cold, being chemically held is solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

Price, 25 Cents

companies anch bettle.

2800 BUSAELS HYDE COUNTY CORN AFLOAT.

B

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED. Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, C. & B. G. Worth. 31.—Stermer Enterprise, Jones, from White Hall, to W

P. Elliott.

Brig John R. Dew, Colby, from St. Mary's, Ga., to Harries & Howell. The D. is laden with lumber and bound for Providence, R. I., got ashore on Frying Pan Shoals, where she lost anchors and chains, and having thumped heavily she sprung aleak, and put in here for repairs.

Brig D. Maloney, Steelman, from Providence, R. I., to Harries & Howell.

Harriss & Howell.

Schr. Sea Bird, Smith, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux.

Feb. 1—Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglas, from Hyde county, to J. R. Blossom; with 2700 bushels corn.

Schr. Edward Stanly, Pugh, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with 1350 bushels corn.

Schr. Jane Fisher, Fisher, from Hyde county, to Master; with 1490 bushels corn.

& Martin; with 1400 bushels pea nuts.

Schr. Enterprise, Moore, from New River, to Master; with 2,000 bushels pea nuts. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A E. Hall. 2—Br. Brig Lotus, Johnson, from Remedies, Cuba, to J. & D. McRae & Co.
Schr. D. W. Eldridge, Ogden, from Dominique, to Harriss

& Howell; with fruit and specie.
Schr. Mary, Styron, from Hyde county, to J. T. Petteway & Co.; with 1,600 bushels corn. Steamer Flora M. C. & B. G. Worth. er Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to T. 4-Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Favetteville, to Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & 5.—Schr. E. Kidder, Harksen, from New York, to J. H.

Schr. Hannah Matilda, Price, from New York, to J. H. Schr. Lewis Chester, Somers, from Philadelphia, to Har riss & Howell. IN BELOW.
Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, from Philadelphia, T. C.
B. G. Worth; with coal and mdze.

CLEARED. -Steamship Parkersburg, Stannard, for New York, by E. A. Keith; with 220 bbls. spts turpt., 830 bales cotton, 22 do. sheeting, 800 bush. pea nuts.

31.—Schr. Belle, Barrett, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with 570 bbls. spts turpt., 475 do. rosin, 25 do. rosin, 25 do. spts turpt., 475 do. rosin, 25 do. Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark Turlington.

Feb. 1.—Schr. Hattie Ross, Polaud, for Boston, by W. B.

Flanner & Co.; with 623 bbls. spirits. turpt., 49 do. crade turpt., 200 do. tar, 145 bales cotton, 525 bushels pea nuts. Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brown, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c. Feb. 2—Schr. J. Forsothe, Applegate, for New York, by W. C. Howard; with 1873 bbls. rosin.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall. Exports schr. A. J. DeRosset, cld. for New York: 474

bbls. spirits turpentine, 50 do. tar, 202 do. rosin, 24 do. soap stone, 234 bales cotton, 12 do. rags, 26 bushels flax-2-Schr. A. Cordery, Grace, for Boston, by J. R. Blos som; with 495 bbls. spirits turpentine, 200 do. rosin, 500 do. tar, 1,462 bushels pea nuts, 227 bales cotton.

4—Steamship North Carolina, Powell, for New York, by E. A. Keith; with 963 bales cotton, 13 do. sheeting, 40 bbls spirits turpentine, 400 do. rosin, 1,100 bushels pea nuts, 22 bbls. fruit.

Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 1,900 bbls. rosin. Feb. 5.—Brig S. P. Brown, Hammond, 6 .- Steamer Douglas, Banks, for Fayetteville, by Jas. T. Petteway & Co.
Schr. Marion, McGee, for N. Y., by E. Murray & Co.;
with 495 bales cotton, 158 bbls. spts. turpt., 1,156 do. rosin,

440 bushels pea nuts. ONLY PREPARATION

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS. And grows more and more popular

every day! And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood Street \$5 25 a \$5 31; City Mills nominal at \$5 25. Wheat steady; Red \$1 30 a \$1 33: White \$1 40 a \$1 60. Corn serve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

Prof. Wood: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head Il fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated hronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence. I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and bleck Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21st. 1858. Adgust last. I have labelling followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short; it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.
Ligonier, Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5th, 1859.
PROF. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances

recognise me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicins in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1887, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of year act, black hair and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair. which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am

happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully, yours, A. M. LATTA Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout

the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz. large, medium, and small; the small holds 1 a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Breadway. ew York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.. AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DEUGGISTS AND FANCE GOOPS DEALERS.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES

Nov. 7th, 1860.



INFANTILE CORDIAL and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous re-lief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead, of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROULD also, for softening the guests, reducing inflamation. ITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equalbeing an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. As you ralue the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, this you can

No. 409 Broadway, New York,
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES,
February 27th, 1860—148-27-cowly.

Druggis

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of DR. EATON'S

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

Meeting Last Night.

Pursuant to notice a "Union Meeting" was held last night in the Theatre. O. G. Parsley, Esq., was called to the Chair and Mr. Larkins appointed Secretary. The meeting was well attended by secessionists as well as "Union" men. There was also a goodly array of ladies in the dress circle.

In opening the meeting Mr. Parsley remarked that he attributed whatever of success had attended his efforts in life as much to his hopeful disposition as to anything else. He had always refused to believe in failure or yield to despair. He would not yet abandon the hope that the Union could be saved-he would not despain of the Republic.

James G. Burr, Esq., responded to a call made upon him in a brief address avowing himself now as always, in favor of the Union-unwilling to disrupt it for existing causes. As a native born citizen of North Carolina he believed he had her honor and her interests as much at heart as any man, but he believed that those interests could be best secured and promoted in the Union and under the flag of the United States to which he gracefully referred, closing with the peroration of Webster's celebrated speech in reply to Hayne.

Dr. E. A. Anderson then presented some resolutions which had been prepared for the action of the meeting, but from some difficulty, apparently in making out the the writing, the reading was not sufficiently audible where we were to enable us to give even the substance. A copy will doubtless be furnished by the Secretary.

Pending action upon the resolutions, a call was made upon John A. Baker, Esq., who responded at some length, going into a general discussion of the issues connected with the questions of "Union" or "Secession." taking, of course, the "Union" side of the argument, contending against the right of Secession, denying that such a right had ever been conceded by any confederated government, or that the recognition or exercise of any such right was contemplated by the framers of the present Constitution of the United States. He drew a picture of the blessings of Union and of the glories which attach to the flag of the Confederacy-to the security it gives at home, and the protection it affords abroad. which he himself had felt. He thought that even yet, after six States, with twelve Senators, had gone out, Lincoln could still be rendered incapable of harm by the negative of the Senate upon his appointments. How he figured this out we could not see. We are not aware that it requires two-thirds to confirm a nomination, although it does to ratify a treaty. But even suppose it did, we will find nineteen Northern States, for Kansas States: thirty-eight Northern Senators opposed to eighteen Southern Senators. How long before even that proportion is still further disturbed by the secession

Mr. Baker hoped much from the conference to be held at Washington City on Monday next at the suggestion of Virginia. He hoped that might effect much. He also trusted much to the conservative men of the North. and alluded in terms of glorious eulogy to Senator Dougnot President yet, nor was his election even officially announced. It would, therefore, be manifestly improper and unbecoming for him to say anything in advance.

Mr. Baker gave to the advocates of secession credit for patriotism and good motives—that is to the most of Iron Guns-Dahlgren's...... them-the Yanceys and such others he felt were not entitled to that credit. He did not see what we were to gain by secession-how we could carry on trade-how foreign nations could treat our flag, especially in view of the existing treaties such nations might have with the government at Washington. We would suggest to Mr. Baker that in recent times the political map of southern Europe has changed almost as rapidly as the figures in a kaleidescope, and that through all these changes the great powers of western Europe have found no difficulty and evinced no hesitation in recognising all de facto

Mr. Baker went for the "Central Republic" notion which, we think, has few advocates here even among those who otherwise agree with him in opinion.

When Mr. Baker had concluded the audience gene rally arose to go, but stopped while Mr. Parsley put the question upon the resolutions which were not heard in our part of the building; but, as usual in such cases, they were passed unanimously, those opposed not voting, as feeling themselves simply spectators and not participants. The remarks of all the speakers were respectful towards those differing from them, and if they failed to show any real gleam of hope, for the simple reason that as yet there is no such gleam to be shown, they certainly did nothing to exasperate feeling or render future combined action difficult or impossible.

We have tried to give a fair and courteous statement of this meeting, because, publishing a newspaper, we wish to give items of news and interest; andfurther, because although differing in opinion we have no other feelings than those of personal kindness and respect for all the speakers and participants. We expect to find them all acting with us shortly. Of course we could not, in our space, pretend to give more than a sketchy outline of Mr. Baker's address.

PAINFUL SHOOTING CASE.—We learn that yesterday morning, (Friday the 1st instant,) a small boy named James Edward Dickson, step-son of Mr. H. Mehrchens, was found in a small branch or run near the Northeastern limits of the town. He was almost in a dying condition, having received a load of shot in the back of his head. He was carried home and medical attendance

took from his mother enough money to buy two small shot guns, and that on Wednesday he and a larger boy named Thomas Bishop, aged about fourteen, the Dickson boy being about eleven, went out to shoot with the guns. That towards the evening as it would seem, the load of the gun in the hands of Bishop went off, and was lodged in the head of Dickson. We must think that the shooting was accidental. The wounded boy remained in the half mud, half water of the branch until Friday morning. He died this morning at 10 o'clock. It would seem that from the fatal wound on his head, together with exposure, his mind may have been wanments he made, leading to the supposition of any thing outcry on account of it. wrong. His lying in the mud, dying almost, for two nights and a day is awful. We learn that the boy Bishop told a negro woman on Thursday, but she did

The Wilmington Herald of yesterday, in publishing an article from the London Star, and one from the decided majority of all the votes cast. New York Express, on the subject of revolution, concludes an editorial article in the following words:

Secession must, we freely admit, be accompanied by suf ering at first, as every attempt to establish a new government is, but he who thinks that the eight or ten millions of around them all the elements which are necessary to estabprotection and sustenance whenever necessity compelled them to self-reliance. Let them in view of the probabilities which surround them, think more of matters nearer home which surround them, think more of matters nearer home than New York and Washington City, and with that spirit which controlled their ancestors in the times that tried men's souls, devote themselves to the development of their own resources, and to the cultivation of a Southern sentiment of independence.

Ist Lieutenant; Wm. B. Flanner, 2d Lieutenant; T. Www. Brown, Jr., 3d Lieutenant; P. Heinsberger, Or dealers, and to the cultivation of a Southern sentiment of independence.

Galloway, Quartermaster.

We are indebted to some friend in Raleigh for a copy of Document No. 29, being a message from Governor Ellis under date of Jan. 10th, transmitting a communication from Joseph R. Anderson & Co., of Richmond Virginia, giving information as to the cost of an armory for the manufacture of arms for this State. Also, the prices which said Anderson & Co., charge for all discriptions of cannon, shot and shells. Their estimates are for an armory to manufacture five thousand rifled muskets per annum, which capacity may be doubled by an additional expenditure of about ten thousand dollars.

First cost Buildings and Machinery\$232,000 OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

THE NUMBER OF OPERATIVES employed on piece work would be about 100; on day work about 30.

THE QUANTITIES AND COST of the materials per gun will be about as follows :-Steel, 3 lbs. at 18 cents...... 83 " 1 573

Total cost of materials per gun.....

The cost of completing each gun is estimated as fol-

ment manufactory, at Enfield, England, is about \$12 each, with the advantages of cheaper materials, and manufactured on a large scale, (2000 per week,) and it

facturing a similar arm in North Carolina will be found not far from the truth. The above estimate throughout has reference to the nanufacture of an arm similar to the U.S. regulation rifle-musket, or the Enfield rifle musket. For the manufacture of an arm of very different character, this

estimate would probably require to be modified.

is thought that the above estimate of the cost of manu-

A Cannon Foundry will cost from seventy-five to ne hundred thousand doliars, (\$75,000, to \$100,000.) From the above estimate it would seem as though all our appropriation would be consumed before we would be ready to strike a lick. To the estimated cost of the weapon ought to be added the interest upon the investment. For cost of land, 25,000 square feet, no accurate estimate can be made. Three dollars and a half per gun should be added for interest, carriage, etc., making each weapon cost at least \$17 dollars; perhaps \$18 .-will be in the next Senate, opposed to nine Southern | The cost might be somewhat reduced if we only get to making our own iron and steel. We hardly think that the State will be apt to operate under the proposition submitted by Messrs. Anderson & Co.

The following list of prices for cannon, shot and shell, submitted by Messrs. John R. Anderson & Co.. of Richmond, Va., may be interesting. In the " Price' column, the figures mean so many cents per pound. Of course, the cost of each kind and size of gun may be ascertained by multiplying the weight in pounds by the ing 9,000 pounds, at 7½ cents per pound, will cost

IN LBS. INCHES. Columbiads, w't about.8,500 do., " 16,000 42 pounders,..... 8,000 to... 5.600 24 " 5,600 Flank defence, ho'tzers 1,480 Iron Howitzers.—Seacoast,..... 9,500 Dahlgren " 12 " (Light)..... Dahlgren pat.12 pdrs (medium,) 760 Dahlgren pat. 24 pdrs 1,310 tain 12 pd'rs, howitzers,..... 220 Shells, according to weight,....

The Fayetteville Observer, in replying to statements nade by citizens of its own town, whose names it could have easily ascertained, if it did not already know them, ombined with its long-winded appeal, remarks concernng the Journal, which we would have regarded as insulting if coming from parties holding themselves responsible, and so capable of giving an insult. With its habitual cool assurance, it comes down in its issue of the 31st ult., complaining that we did not notice its insulting remarks, or give place to its sweeping assertions. The conductors of the Observer showed by their action, their own consciousness that they had placed themselves beyond the pale of any such courtesy at our hands, when they sent their article here for publication as an advertisement in the columns of the Herald, where it appear-

We have no further answer to make to the assertions or epithets of the Observer. The simple statement we have made will be all-sufficient for every honorable man.

Consistency.—The Republican, and other protectionist and coercionist journals of the North, are inveighing loudly against the secession of Louisiana, be- do so. cause, say they, Louisiana is ungrateful for the great favor she has enjoyed through the protection afforded to her interest by means of the duty on sugar.

Among those who talk most loudly and enveigh most bitterly against the protection of twenty per cent. to Louisiana sugar, are the Pennsylvanians, who gave the vote of their State to Lincoln, and thus are more direct-The account he gave was that he somehow got or ly responsible for the present State of the country than the voters of almost any other State. Why did the Pennsylvanians go for Lincoln and the Chicago platform? They say that they are not Republicans nor lar one) informs us that yesterday about noon, or per Abolitionists—they are for Tariff—they have 24 per haps a little later, a pleasant crowd of citizens "might cent. protection on their iron, and they want more.-Sugar, the single article of Southern production which New Steamship North Carolina, where they assembled has any protection, is an eye-sore and a cause of offence at the hospitable invitation of E. A. Keith, Esq., agent to the North, almost every one of whose products is of the line, and did then and there drink to the health of protected, and whose second largest State was willing the Ship, the Captain, the Agent, the Old North State. to risk the union and harmony of the country, rather the Steamship Company, and the Present Company than be content with a duty of 24 per cent. on iron! to wit: their-honorable selves. We do not advocate the sugar duty. We only look What more was done we have not been able to learn dering, so that we forbear to repeat any of the state- at the consistency of those at the North who raise an from our special Reporter. He entered so deeply into

It will be seen by our telegraphic despatch from Raleigh, in another column, that Senator Clingman has not believe him, his character for truth not being very been re-elected, having received 85 votes on joint ballot. This is precisely one-half of all the votes in both houses, but as several members are absent, it was, no doubt, a

The Southern Cultivator for January has been cers: Captain received. The present is the first number of a new A. Baker; 2d Lieut.—Saml. R. Bunting; Cornet. volume. We say but little when we assure our readers John O. Miller; O. S.—Richard H. Grant. The re ons of that the Cultivator is deserving a wide circulation in the Southern cotton growing States. It is now in its lish a great and powerful government are incapable of de-veloping their resources, and are too imbecile to take care. of themselves, knows little about them. The Union men of the South have suffered their love for the republic, and their dread of its destruction to blind them to the resources which nature has placed within their grasp for their own held on the 1st inst., the following persons were elected Redmond & C. W. Howard, at \$1 per year in advance.

At an adjourned meeting of the Carolina Guards, held on the 1st inst., the following persons were elected other has occurred. officers:] W. O. Fergus, Captain; DuBrutz Cutler, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. B. Flanner, 2d Lieutenant; T. imprisoned

From the Daily Journal, 41st utt.

me that it is now a law and that the two houses hav arranged their differences and united on one bill which is not precisely that of the House nor that of the Senate

[Telegrams since received, and published under the proper head, show that the bill passed is essentially the Senate bill. When we receive an exact copy of the bill, as passed, we will publish it in full.]

There are certain points in the bills passed originally as well as in that passed last evening, to which it is proper to call the attention of the public at once, and these are the facts, first :- that on the day of election several counties of the State. That in one of these the county is entitled on the floor of the House of Commons; thus, New Hanover being entitled to two Commoners will be entitled to two delegates to the conven-Columbus, one; Bladen, one; Onslow, one; Wayne, in this connection: two, and so on. In the other box, to be opened at the 'Convention" or "No Convention," as the person voting may prefer.

If the bill as passed agrees with the bill first passed by the Senate in fixing Feb. 21st as the day for holding weeks. We give all fair notice, Convention and anti- the Novelty Works, New York. -Convention men, of this fact. There are only eighteen working days in which to act and organize, and bring because we think it right that no snap-judgment should be taken by any party, where such important interests are involved, and where a full and free expression of opinion is so much to be desired, so as to prevent disatisfaction in the future.

We have so often urged upon cur Legislature and apon our fellow-citizens the necessity and propriety of holding a Convention, that it may be regarded as an act of supererogation for us now to avow ourselves advocates of the "Convention" ticket. Indeed, with though differing in other respects, and upon other points, the facts, we trust that no issue will be made against the meeting of a Convention, which is now so necessary to satisfy public expectation, give expression to public opinion, and direction to public policy. But it is never safe to take anything for granted, and we desire most carnestly to press it upon the attention of all who go to also vote for "Convention," since without "Conven-

the several counties, that will be a matter of course for the voters in such counties, as will also be the mode and manner of bringing out candidates. About these things we have our own notions, but we do not care for bring ing them forward now, lest, unintentionally, we might say something that might be understood as having a partizan tone, or as calculated to impart such tone to the elections.

We wish to call attention to some of the conditions o the Senate Bill No. 28, which in all essential particulars is no doubt that which was finally passed last even ing. Sections 2 and 3 enact that the statement of the polls for "Convention" or "No Convention," shall be forwarded to the Governor of the State in the same manner as the returns of the vote for Presidential electors, and opened and compared by him in presence of the Secretary of the State, public treasurer and comp troller, and if it shall appear that a majority of votes have been cast for Convention, then he shall issue his roclamation to the members elected to such Conven tion to meet in Raleigh on such a day as he may design nate in his proclamation: Provided, that the day designated shall not be earlier than the eleventh of March .-If a majority of votes be against Convention, then the Governor shall proclaim that fact and there shall be no

Section 9th provides that the Convention shall have power to consider all grievances affecting North Carolina as a member of the confederacy. Section 10th enacts that all the ordinances of the Convention shall be submitted to the people for ratification. Section 11th provides that each member of the Convention shall take an oath that he will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly, under which the Convention

Apparently the bill is guarded enough, and, may be oo much for efficiency. At any rate we think i trusts the people" as fully as a bill could do, and therefore we do not see well how its intention in calling Convention can be opposed by any who are willing to

We will print any number of "Convention" tickets. which may be had at this office, or sent through the

until the 28th day of February, four weeks from to-day, instead of on the 21st, which would have been three weeks. The Convention cannot possibly meet before

A Good Time.—Our special Reporter (not our reguhave been seen " and perhaps heard, in the cabin of the

brief visit of about five minutes we were lead to regret that we could not prolong our stay in such pleasant

The " Horse Artillery" Company was organ ized last evening by the election of the following offi-Robt. H. Cowan : 1st Lieut.-John

ington and New York S arrived here yesterday about noon, on her ons to be admirably adapted to the trade. Her ter is 650 tops, with light draft of water and fine capacity for stowage, which she can readily fill up with

cotton, at good rates. She has neat and comfortable accommodations for some twenty passengers, and a summer trip in her would no doubt be very pleasant, or, for that matter, a winter trip, to those not quite so sensitive upon the score of sea-sickness. We presume, however, that her main

business will be in the way of freight. We are pleased to learn that so far the line to this port has met with a satisfactory success, and two boxes are to be-opened at each precinct in the that the prospects are that it will be eminently so. We like to see the stout bulk of the staunch old Parkerspoxes shall be deposited the ballots for persons to represent the county in the State convention, such persons to of the handsome North Carolina in our port. It does

mercial character. The following are Ler dimensions, etc., some of which, copied from a New York paper, we have already pubtion; Duplin, two; Sampson, two; Brunswick, one; lished. We think it best to reproduce them more fully

Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 % feet; depth hold, same time and place, are to be deposited ballots marked 13% feet; draft when fully loaded 11% to 12 feet; capacity about 5,000 barrels rosin.

As already stated, her hull is iron; her upper wood work is locust and oak. Her cabin, which is well finished and convenient, has sixteen berths. She is said the election, there is really no time to be lost, as the to be an excellent sea boat, moving well and smoothly, election would thus come precisely on this day three and making 10 to 11 knots an hour. She was built by

Her engine, a direct acting condensing engine, has cylinder 42 inches in diameter with a 42 inch stroke .out candidates. We thus coll attention to this matter, Chief Engineer Merritt says that the engine works

> The North Carolina is commanded by Capt. Wm. Powell, a thorough seaman, well known in Wilmington, and well qualified for the post which he occupies.

With so much to commend and no desire to find fault with anything, we must yet express our regret that, after our Railroad Companies had come forward and taken stock most liberally, and some of our people had taken a deep interest in the establishment of this line, feeling in it a natural pride, the first steamship some few and comparatively unimportant exceptions, all built expressly for our trade and with reference to the meetings which have been held throughout the State, the requirements of our parbor, should still bail from another State and another port-that the North Carohave recommended the holding of a Convention, and lina must still be quoted " of New York" and not " of urged upon our Legislature to call one. These being Wilmington." Even these little things have their effect, and properly. We do not get credit for what we do or what we are. Our efforts really go to swell the pretensions of other States and sections-to add to their consequence and detract from ours .- Daily Jour., 1st inst.

If the Raleigh Standard, in referring to our pothe polls to vote for candidates for delegates, that, to sition would give either our language or a fair statement give effect to their votes for such candidates, they must of its meaning, we could not object to its criticisms or inferences if couched in terms befitting the discussion of tion" being voted, none can be held, and the whole elec- public questions. But the Standard pursues a different tion be a farce only more ridiculous than that celebrated course, and substitutes mere assertion. It charges upon movement of the King of France, who, with forty thou- us hostility to Mr. Buchanan. For this charge there sand men, marched up the hill, and then-marched down is no foundation in the course of the Journal. We are again. We trust that we shall not so stultify ourselves not hostile to him. We have given him credit for good the ballot-box. It would subject the State to some- motives, and a sincere desire to prevent bloodshed. We General Scott to draw him into positions incompatible with the dignity of his high office, and unworthy of the respect due to his character.

> In the same article in which the Standard makes reference to our humble selves, it also enveighs against Mr. Clingman, and says "Let him then, be defeated. He deserves to be." Now, we never were especial Clingman men. We are not among those who pushed him forward as the Savior of the Democratic party in this State. Early in the session we raised our voice against any precipitancy in choosing a U. S. Senator. We do not know that we would have counselled the election of any United States Senator just now, but we did not care again to obtrude any advice publicly or privately, especially where it might have appeared officious. However, the fact is that the cry of the Standard was not responded to. Mr. Clingman was not defeated. Probably he owes his election just now to the vehement attack of the Standard. We don't know, for we have not troubled ourselves much about the matter. We don't care about any mere squabbles of this kind.

> WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAIL-ROAD .- RECEIPTS OF COTTON .- We learn that the receipts of Cotton by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Kailroad for the month of January, 1861, amounted to 1,160 bales, which we think is doing very well for a road that has only just reached the edge of the Cotton regions of the South-western portion of the State. As it advances now, every additional mile will be sensibly felt in the business of the road, and in the facilities it will afford to the citizens of Richmond, Anson and other counties.

> The receipts of other produce by this road for the same time have been encouraging and like Cotton will receive a far more than proportional development for ach additional mile of track to be hereafter laid.

THE MILITIA .- The two divisions of the Wilmington Militia were out to-day for parade and drill. Inefficient as the system is, we thought we could recognise the influence of the present military feeling in the more regular line, straighter bearing and better attention of

One Company with a Captain, no subalterns, and three rank and file, paraded by themselves, having seseshed from the crowd. Their drill was original and amusing, differing from Hardee, Scott, Macomb or Gil-

Mesers. Editors:—We must beg a small space in you olumns to reply to the article in the "Fayetteville Obser

two First and two Second Lieutenants, one lat Sergeant, four Sergeants and four Corporals, two Artificers, one Farrier and two Buglers.

Thus officered, with fifty privates—or even thirty—it would, by a regular and thorough system of drills, become a force of eminent usefulness in internal or external troubles. The troop to be mounted as Cavalry soldiers or mounted Riflemen, can, at as short notice as any other company, take their places in line as a foot company.

If a mounted Patrol is wanted, they can as soon be mounted as any Oavalry troop can be, and if we want Artillery, we have it—horse or foot. For celerity of movement, and for effective blows, this "arm" has no equal in any service. The splendid services rendered by the English Horse Artillery in the Peninsular war, won for itself the proud title of being "every where" in the hour of danger and of conflict. Their shields and guns now bear the motto—"Ubique."

Ubique."

If there is one single arm of service more than

sent the county in the State convention, such persons to be equal in number to the number of members to which be equal in number to the number of members to which us good. It affords us facilities, and gives our port com-

prevails amongst its members—with proper State aid in the way of arms and equipments, it cannot fail to become a useful and creditable military corps. There is no desire in this communication to detract from the useful allers of the other organizations in town; they should all receive the encouragement due good and faithful

guardans of "law and order."

Let all good citizens faithful to the substantial interests, honor and prosperity of North Carolina, come forward and aid in sustaining the Military Companies now formed. Let us have at least four good Companies of (75) seventy men each, well drilled and well disciplined.

Should not every son of the "Old North State," native

and adopted, now come forward and do his best to aid in strengthing her arms and sustaining her honor. We all hope for peace. we believe it will be maintained, and the best way to insure it, is to be "prepared for war."

Pursuant to public call, a meeting of the citizens of Wil-mington was held at Thalian Hall last Friday evening. On motion of F. D. Poisson, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling O. G. Parsley, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Wm. Larkins Secretary. The Chairman on taking his seat made a few remarks, expressing his love for the Union, and the hopes he still entertained of an honorable and amicable adjustment of existing Federal difficulties, during the delivery of which he was warmly applauded by the audience.—
J. G. Burr, Esq., was then called on, and proceeded to address the matter and the color of the co dress the meeting on the all absorbing topics of the day.—
After which, Dr. E. A. Anderson submitted the following

disruption and destruction of our great Republic, "The United States of America," may be averted, and we yet plead for that Union which was the pride and boast of our fathers, and which we have cherished as a glorious inherit-

ance for our children.

Resolved, That having pledged ourselves to exhaust every honorable effort before relinquishing all hope, we hail the appointment of Commissioners by our State, to meet in Washington City on the 4th inst., in conference with those appointed from other conservative States, as promising some stment by which all the rights and interests of North Carolina may be forever secured and protected.

Resolved, That although we believe Southern members Congress have been wanting in proper spirit and exerhe Southern States to occupy hostile positions towards the Federal Government, we are opposed to, and will ever resist the transit of troops over the soil of North Carolina for the purpose of coercion.

John A. Baker, Esq., was then called on, and in an able

and logical manner, discussed the doctrine of secession.— His elequent appeals in behalf of his country, his whole ion of our beloved State, will not soon be forgotten by who had the pleasure of hearing him. The and frequent applause with which his remarks were received, could not be otherwise than cheering to the hearts of

every true lover of his country.

After which the meeting adjourned.

O. G. PARSLEY, Chairman. WM. LARKINS, Secretary.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 29, 1861. appointed by me, at a meeting of the Southern Rights party, on the night of the 17th, to sustain a report of the said meeting, made by D. G. McRae, and published in the Ob-

same, I will request you to state distinctly whether the re-port published in the Observer was false, or whether the meeting was represented correctly by the correspondent of the Wilmington Journal. W. PRIOR. To Messis. M. J. McDuffie, A. A. McKethan.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 29, 1861. WARREN PRIOR, Esq.:—We are to day, in possession of a letter from you, as Chairman of a Southern Rights meeting held in Fayetteville, at the Town Hall, on the 17th inst., requesting us, as a majority of a Committee appointed by you o prepare resolutions for the action of the same, to state distinctly," whether the reports published concerning said neeting, are "true or false."

However painful it may be to us, thus to be brought be-

fore the public, especially in a crisis fraught with such eminent danger, as the present. Yet we feel it to be our duty to respond promptly to your request.

We have no hesitation in saying that the article published in the Wilmington Journal, subscribed "Secessionists," is true in all the material allegations, relating to the meet ing above mentioned. We would further state that the ar-ticle furnished the "Fayetteville Observer," purporting to

give an account of said meeting, is inaccurate in the state ment of facts and wholly false in tone and setiment. M. J. McDUFFIE, A. A. McKETHAN.

To WARREN PRIOR, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 2nd, 1861. The two successive broad-sides of the Observer has, i emolished both "Secession" and "Fayetteville Let me as an outsider come to the relief of one of he crippled parties.

The relative merits of the Observer and "Secession" irrelevant to the subject. One is a "poor creature," the other, "the spirit of just men made perfect."

gentleman having proved a swift witness and a willing tool, the Observer assumes the character of a grateful master, and backs him up with a munificent amount of unmitigated fa'sehood, and ungentlemanly misrepresentation. The first step in this work of bolstering up their Man Friday, is to address a very insinuating and patronising epistle to the Hon. Jesse G. hepherd, in rather supplicating tones, and after a forestalling fashien invoking his assistance.

The Judge being a gentleman, a man of truth and not on

of the Observer's retainers, very politely convicted their man of four mistakes, and in fact, of pronouncing him guilty upon the four indictments preferred by "Secession."— Considering the Hon. J. G. Shepherd (being a Judge) a pretty good expounder of the law and evidence, allow to specify the matters wherein he convicts him. In the article "Secession," we find the following:-Falsehood 1st. That Col. McDuffle was Chairman of the

lution censuring J. S. Harrington was tabled." We to cards of Judge Shepherd in Observer and find the retion censuring J. S. Harrington was withdrawn. N

Houses of the Legislature on the evening of the 30g Journal of the 2d inst., sent to us by Danl. Shaw, Eso. member of the House of Commons from New Hanon We are indebted to Mr. Shaw for this and many other acts of kindness since he has been at Raleigh: AN ACT Concerning a Convention of the People

WHEREAS, The present perilous condition of the People.

WHEREAS, The present perilous condition of the country demands, in the judgment of this general Assembly that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in Convenient to effect an honorable adjustment of existing different whereby the Federal Union is endangered, or otherwise determine what action will best preserve the honoral promote the interests of North-Carolina; and whereas, if Canaral Assembly, on matters of such grave import in. promote the interests of North-Carolina; and whereas, General Assembly, on matters of such grave import, in ing the relation of North-Carolina to her sisters in the federacy, is reluctant to adopt any settled policy with the sense of the people, in whom, under our governm all sovereignty resides, being first ascertained.

SEC. 1. But h refore enacted by the General Asse of the State of North-Carolina, and it is herely enacted the state of the same, two-thirds of the state. voting with a printed or written ticket, "Conven those who do not wish a convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention;" also, to open separate polls at the said time and places for the election of delegates to the convention assembled on such times as are how to the convention. said time and places for the election of delegates to the covention, to be assembled on such times as are heringaperovided; said polls to be superintended by inspector, a pointed by the sheriffs, with the advice of three justices the peace, of the respective counties, who shall

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the of the shering to make our aspirence statements of the pol's, in their respective counties, on the question of "o vention" and "No Convention," sworn to before the change of which shell the vention "and "No Convention, sworn to before the cler of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same rules us regulations, and under the same penalties, as are prescribed in the case of the returns of the vote for electors of Prescribed and Vice President, as now prescribed by the case of the returns of the vote for electors of President. dent and Vice President, as now prescribed by

diately after said election.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of the State Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the number Public Treasurer and Comparedier, to compare the number of votes for and against a covvention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a court, and the same a propolarities of a court, and the same appearance of that a majority of the visue a proclamation in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elect ner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said conventon, as aforesaid, to convene in Ralegton such day as he may designate in his said proclamation on such day as ne may designate in his said proclamation.

Provided, the day designated be not earlier than the eleventh of March: and if a majority of the votes polled as against a convention, the Governer shall, in like materials use a proclamation of that fact; and in that case, the said delegates, elected as aforesaid. sembling of the said delegates, elected as aforesaid, the provisions of this act, is hereby declared to be

and of no effect.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the election for the gates as aforesaid, shall be held and conducted in the same manner as election for members of the General Assembly. and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared a certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by for members of the House of Commons.

or members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That if a vacancy discourt by the death, resignation or removal from the Sate or by the death, resignation or removal from the State, or by the refusal to serve, of any person elected delegate a aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall see his writ to the sheriff of the county in which such vacany may have occurred, after such notice as the convenious may have occurred. order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy under the same rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribed for the election of delegates.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the said convenion

shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates. SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the mileage and

expenses, to be paid out of the treasury as it may direct SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That the said convenius shall have power to elect its officers and prescribe qualishall have power to consider all grievances affecting No arolina, as a member of the Confederacy according to of the people to the propositions herein contained, bei

nembers to the house of Comm

pefore any judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or ustice of the peace of Wake county, to wit: I, A. B. colemly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly. der which this convention is called; and that I will duly be faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this content tion according to the best of my knowledge and ability. SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be

force from and after its ratification.' day of January, A. D., 1861

The Surplus Revenue of 1836.

The following is a statement of the shares of the setates in the surplus revenue deposted with them by tatement is taken from a report made to the House of live esentatives by Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Transf

The payment of twenty-eight millions was made ininstallments; the fourth installment was to have been October 1, 1837, but was withdrawn on account of mancial difficulty in which the government then found Of the \$2°, 101,645 actually paid, the States which now seceded, excepting Florida, not then admitted, may be a state which shared in the The free States which shared in the

We find the above in the Boston Advertiser. Virginia South Carolina, although charged with their quotansented to receive, and never have received, such a

Superior Courts. The Judges will ride as follows the Spring Cr Edenton, Judge Osborne.

Heath. Newbern. " Howard.